TERMS OF CATTLE EMBARGO AGREEMENT.

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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

F. V. LONGSTAFF

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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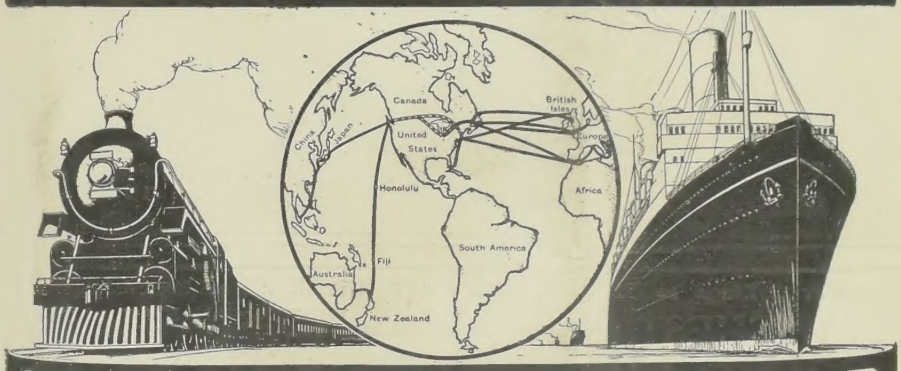

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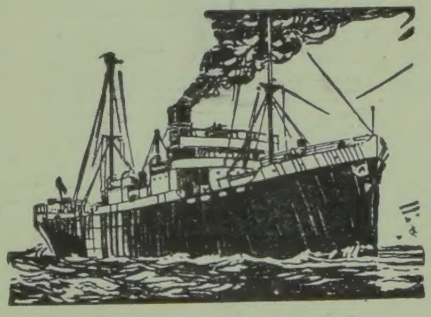

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CANADA

No. 879. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1922. Vol. LXVIII. | 9D. WEEKLY

CANADIAN CATTLE *(See page 125).*

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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THE END IN SIGHT.

THE end of the vexatious embargo upon the importation of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain is now in sight. At this fact there can be nothing but general satisfaction. Canadians may congratulate themselves on the termination of a state of matters which they have always keenly resented and against which they have long protested. The people of the Mother Country can hardly fail to feel relief at the prospect of the removal of such a source of irritation within the Empire.

The publication of the terms of the agreement for giving effect to the removal of the embargo is a proof of the new British Government's unhesitating acceptance of the pledge given by its predecessor. This pledge was formulated by the declared opinion of the House of Commons that the time had arrived when the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle should be removed. The implementing of that decision was only conditioned by the terms of the resolution adopted by the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Long:—"That this House accepts the conclusions of the Royal Commission that the Dominion of Canada is free from cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, and foot-and-mouth disease, and is of opinion that steers from the Dominions might be admitted as store cattle to Great Britain, subject to precautions, by means of quarantine, being taken."

What the late Lord Northcliffe spoke of as "the slur" having been thus unequivocally removed, there remained only the giving of effect to "the pledge." The terms upon which this is being done may not entirely satisfy Canadians, who may not unjustly regard the precautions taken as inconsistent with the declaration of freedom from disease. But the qualifications of the Peers and the nervousness of the British stock-breeders cannot be left out of account. Canadians may not have got everything they thought themselves entitled to; but the precautionary provisions are certainly not of such a nature as to have the effect—at one time threatened—of making the removal of the embargo a dead letter. In its present form the passing of the necessary legislation by the new House of Commons should be a foregone conclusion.

The excellent spirit in which British opponents of the change have accepted the new situation was well shown at the meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture last week. On the agenda was a motion urging the retention of the embargo. Lord Bledisloe, however, pointed out that Parliament could not make a revision of the decision already come to without evoking from the Overseas Dominions an allegation of breach of faith; and a Worcestershire farmer put the position thus: "We have had a good fight and been beaten. Let us accept the decision as Englishmen." This sporting attitude was not appreciably modified by Lord Strachie's insistence on the specification of the ground of withdrawal that it was "not a question of practical politics at the present moment to ask the people as a whole to support the embargo."

Canadian breeders, on their part, would do well to follow the advice of their Minister of Agriculture and see to it that the quality of the animals sent to Great Britain is kept up to a high standard. In that way they will ensure a permanent outlet for their cattle that will help to stabilise the industry, as well as help to stimulate Empire trade.

—* *—

EMPIRE CO-OPERATION.

IN his speech at Leeds last Saturday Mr. Bonar Law further developed the idea underlying his proposal for an Imperial Economic Conference in the near future. His hopes from the Conference lie in more than one direction. On the one hand, he looks for a greater volume of trade between the various parts of the Empire, and, on the other, for a permanent measure of greater co-operation in general. But he also expects that it will have more immediate fruits. He suggests that, as an outcome, it will be possible to put in hand without delay various schemes of development Overseas, the cost of which will be shared by the Dominions and the Mother Country—on the lines, that is to say, of the arrangement at present in force. In that way Mr. Bonar Law hopes, should he be returned to power, that employment will be provided for many of those at present out of work in this country.

It is, however, on the improvement of economic development by means of stimulated trade that Mr. Bonar Law lays greatest stress. He is not, he says, one of those who think that the chaos of demoralisation in Central Europe does not matter, but he continues to emphasise the point that it is not Continental Europe, but the rest of the Empire, that has always been Britain's best customer. The facts as he recited them at Leeds are striking enough: "In the last year before the war we sent to the Empire alone two and a half times the quantity of goods we sent to all those demoralised countries of Europe, including Germany, and in 1920 our export trade with the Empire was four and three-quarter times as great as with those countries. In 1913 our import trade with the Empire was one and two-fifths greater, and in 1921 it was five and a quarter times greater." The meaning of this, as he pointed out

to his audience, is that "the absence from our ports of the imports from a country like Russia, which supplied us with so much food and raw material, has been filled by imports largely from our own Empire." And not only has there been this change in buying power, but there is this greater buying power in the Empire now.

The importance of proceeding with such development on sound lines and by closely concerted schemes must be generally recognised. Some of the considerations to be kept in mind were pointed out, in a speech at Edinburgh the other day, by the President of the Federation of British Industries. Col. Armstrong is a firm advocate of doing everything possible to stimulate trade within the Empire, and looks to that trade to be eventually the solution of many present problems, both economic and political; but he felt compelled to utter some words of warning with regard to it. He holds that increase can be only gradual, laying down the axiom that "the development of the consumptive power of any market is necessarily slow, and dependent upon the power of that market to develop its own production, so that the consumption can be paid for." As he rightly said, such a development is dependent upon an increase of population in our Dominions. The subject of migration and settlement can certainly not be left out of sight. We have no doubt that Mr. Bonar Law, with his knowledge of conditions Overseas, will see that these considerations are fully recognised when the time comes for the holding of the Conference he proposes.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

November 11. The Eleventh of November is, for the present generation at least, an ever-memorable day. No one touched in any way by the Great War—and who was not?—can ever forget the relief of Armistice Day four years ago. It is altogether fitting that the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month should every year be solemnly observed, and should be consecrated to remembrance and thankfulness. This is a day on which, with most of us, sadness, pride, and gratitude are inextricably mingled. These will be the thoughts uppermost at the Armistice hour. And just because they are thoughts that are too deep for words—though, perchance, not for tears—nothing can frame them so well as the two minutes' silence that will fall wherever the British flag flies. The memories they enshrine are of both the dead and the living. They are sacred to each according to his or her individual experience.

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet!
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

* * *

Canada and the United States. Two main questions affecting the relations between Canada and the United States occupied the attention of Mr. Mackenzie King and Sir Auckland Geddes during the latter's brief visit to Ottawa. These were the draft treaty that is intended to take the place of the Rush-Bagot Agreement, and Canadian representation at Washington. The conference is characterised as having been "thoroughly satisfactory."

The question of the Canadian Ambassador, Minister, or High Commissioner at Washington has, as is well known, created considerable divergence of opinion in Canada. Mr. Mackenzie King now expresses himself as believing that the agreement reached some years ago between the United States and Dominion Governments, defining the status of the Canadian representative at Washington, ought to be modified. He also considers it certain, however, that the Dominion will in the near future have direct representation there, with a defined measure of authority over questions which peculiarly affect the relations between Canada and the United States. The New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* appears to sense Canadian opinion pretty accurately when he says that while in Canada recently he found no complaint as regards the zeal and efficiency of the British Embassy in Canadian affairs, but still there was a very decided view that Canadian trade interests in the United States are now so important as to warrant the appointment of an official of diplomatic rank and great experience, who could devote his entire time to their development.

* * *

Taxation and Industry. Last week we commented on the part which increased immigration and increased production must play in enabling Canada to meet her national burdens. Sir Edmund Walker, we notice, has been emphasising these points in an address at Toronto. He has also been advocating the arrangement of taxation so that it will not weigh unduly on the people and destroy incentive and initiative.

Much is being heard in the Mother Country just now from politicians as to the effect of a capital levy on industry and business enterprise. The words of the President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce with regard to the burden of taxation as a whole are no less worthy of attention at the present time. Pointing out that "super-taxation almost amounting to confiscation absorbs the surpluses created in business," he declared: "We can levy certain taxes which will not hurt any individual materially and will raise what is needed for the war debt. Such taxes would include graded income taxes that will hurt, but not positively crush, and they will not prevent business men with a surplus from investing in industries, as many are now prevented." With what he describes as a "reasonable" system, Sir Edmund holds that no nation need be ruined by a debt due to its own people.

* * *

Canada and International Labour. As the result of this year's deliberations at Geneva, Canada now takes her place by right on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The three years for which the original Governing Body was appointed at Washington have now expired. There has this year been considerable discussion over the constitution of the Body. It is at present composed of twenty-four members, of whom twelve represent Governments, six employers, and six workers. Of the twelve Government members, eight are designated, by right, by the same numbers from among the "most industrial Powers" of the world, as defined by the Council of the League of Nations. It has now been decided, in terms of an amendment moved by Mr. Lapointe, Canada's Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that these twelve should be increased to sixteen, of whom six are to be from non-European countries. As before, eight will be designated by the "most industrial Powers."

As the reform, however, requires to be ratified by the various States, the new Governing Body has been elected on the old basis. Canada was originally one of the additional four States designated by the group of Government delegates, but she has now taken her place by right of industrial importance, instead of the United States, who has so far refused adherence to the International Labour Organisation. Mr. Murdock, Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Moore, the Canadian representatives at Geneva, have expressed the Dominion's desire to work whole-heartedly with the Labour Office.

* * *

The First Modern Census. Census-taking is no new thing. It commenced far back in ancient history. But to Canada—more strictly speaking, Quebec—belongs the credit of the first modern census. The authority for this statement is Mr. R. H. Coats, the Dominion Statistician, who made it in the course of a recent lecture at Montreal on the work of his department.

From 1608 to 1765 the Province of Quebec was known under the name of New France, or Canada, and it was in 1665 that the Intendant of New France ordered the making of a summary of the inhabitants and their possessions. This census recorded every individual by name, and the particulars cover 3,215 persons. The original manuscript of 154 pages is in the archives in Paris, while a transcript is included among the documents housed in Ottawa. This pioneer census was

followed at irregular intervals up to 1763 by fourteen more or less complete enumerations, and by eight census enumerations between 1763 and 1867. In 1685 the population of Quebec was given as 12,263, including 1,538 Indians located near the French settlement. Some indication of the Province's development and growth of prosperity is given by the progressive figures for 1721, 1822, and 1921, viz., 24,951, 427,465, and 2,361,199.

—* *—

FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. Fielding on Treaty Negotiations.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, and other members of the mission which is in Paris for the purpose of negotiating a new commercial treaty between France and Canada, attended a special meeting of the Canadian section of the British Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, together with Dr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General for Canada (says *The Times* Paris correspondent).

Mr. F. G. Dastous, the chairman, said that no pains were being spared to foster a thoroughly good understanding between the two peoples, whose history had been so closely connected.

Mr. Fielding, in response, said that he and his colleagues had been received by the French Ministers in the most cordial manner, and had every reason to believe that most satisfactory arrangements would result. If France had cancelled the 1907 commercial treaty it was not that she found fault with it, but merely that economic conditions had changed. However adverse one might be to protectionist measures, Canada was compelled to adopt measures imposed upon her by the present state of world trade.

The Hon. E. Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Marine, pointed out that Canada last year sold goods to France to the extent of £1,600,000, and had bought from France £2,600,000 worth of merchandise, but this exchange of commodities might be considerably improved upon. Canada was on the eve of great commercial developments, and was assured of a brilliant future.

—* *—

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. E. M. Sipperell, of the Mutual Life Assurance Co.

At Halifax, N.S.—The Hon. Arthur Drysdale (65), formerly Judge of the Supreme Court and Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, 1905-1907.

At Montreal.—Mr. Alexander Duffy (76).

At Ottawa.—Rev. R. H. Archer (69); Mr. Martin Orme (31); Dr. Joseph T. Fontaine (60).

At Toronto.—Mr. John M. Ferguson, K.C., of Messrs. Day, Ferguson and Walsh. At Hamilton.—Mr. W. J. Waters; Rev. R. B. Rowe (80). At London.—Mr. Ira McCrimmon (75), brother of the Chancellor of McMaster University.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Franklin P. Brady (69), adviser to the Executive of the C.N.R.

At Lacombe, Alta.—Rev. George A. Mitchell (81), father of Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Adam L. Russell (60), formerly Secretary to the Colin McArthur Co., Ltd., Montreal; Mr. John C. McArthur (72), a pioneer who has been active in the public life of the Province; Mr. Frederick J. King (39), contractor; Capt. William J. Williams (52), of the C.G. Merchant Marine, who was Lt.-Commander of H.M.S. *Burma* during the war.

At Victoria.—Mr. William Agnew (74), dry goods merchant, formerly of the Board of Trade, Montreal; Dr. W. J. C. Tomalin. At Duncan.—Mr. Charles Crossley Ward, grandson of the 5th Lord Bangor, and brother of the Baroness Dunleath.

At Manchester, N.H., U.S.A.—Mr. Julien Simard (83), father of the Hon. G. Simard, of Quebec. At Boston.—Professor Sturley, formerly of King's College, Windsor, N.S., and a Rhodes Scholar. At Kansas City.—Mr. Hewitt (56), Canadian Government immigration agent.

At Buscot Park, Faringdon, Bucks.—Hon. Harold Greenwood Henderson, C.V.O. (47), eldest son of Lord Faringdon, who was Military Secretary at Ottawa to the Duke of Devonshire, 1916-1919.

At Paris, France.—Col. Percy Stevenson, D.S.O., son-in-law of Mrs. Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B.C.

—* *—

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, says there is no intention on the part of the Provincial Government to undertake the brewing and distribution of beer in addition to the present handling of the liquor and wine business in the Province.

In a speech in South London on Tuesday, Mr. Bonar Law strongly dissociated himself from Mr. Lloyd George's Near Eastern manifesto of September. He denounced the appeal to the Dominions for assistance as risking one of the greatest assets of the Empire—a risk which was not more foolish than it was wrong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

MONS AND THE CANADIANS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

Sir,—I cannot let the 11th of November go by without remembering our Canadian friends, who marched so bravely to deliver us and re-took our town. They have left in our midst deep feelings of gratitude and affection, which will always unite our town to Canada.

Mons and its surroundings are very picturesque. We see in the neighbourhood woods, hills, and large and fertile plains. It is the centre of the "Borinage," the coal kingdom. So the tourist is sure to find things to interest him.

Mons is a very old town. It is proud of its elegant belfry, much admired by the Canadians and English who came here in 1918. It also boasts of a beautiful cathedral, St. Wandru, a fine Gothic edifice of beautiful proportions, which ranks among the best in Belgium. There is also the Town Hall, with its fine front and beautifully decorated interior; the Art Museum, the Little Museum, the St. Nicholas' Church, etc. The streets are somewhat irregular, with many old Gothic houses in a good state of repair, and a house or two in the Spanish style—a reminder of the time when Spain ruled over the Low Countries. All around the town are the Boulevards, forming a green belt to the city.

Mons is famous for two battles in the Great War—the first in 1914, when the English met the Germans on Belgian soil; and the second on the day before the Armistice—November 11, 1918—happy and glorious day, when our enemies were driven away, and we recovered our lost liberty.—Yours, etc.,

N. SLOTTE DE BERT,

19, rue du 11 Novembre, Mons.

—* *—

FEDERAL BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections are to be held on December 4 in the five Federal constituencies of Gloucester (New Brunswick), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Jacques Cartier and Megantic (Quebec), and Lanark (Ontario). Considerable interest is attached to these elections (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*), as this is the first real test of the new Administration, and the Government has had no clear majority in the Dominion House of Commons since the vacancies occurred.

—* *—

Lady Strathcona, according to the *Daily Mail*, lent Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart., and Co., the Army agents, £100,000 in an eleventh-hour effort to save a family friend from bankruptcy, knowing well that it would never be returned to her.

It is announced from Quebec that the Canadian National Railways, meeting a popular demand, have abrogated the long-standing rule against the sale of wines and beers in the dining and buffet cars on the lines in the Province, according to the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

The extension granted by the creditors of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company expires on November 17. A proposal that the extension should be continued for another year is likely to be favoured by the majority of the shareholders (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The company's business from November 1 last year to September 30 shows a deficit of $772,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

LANDALE.—At Kelowna, B.C., on October 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dow Landale, of Ewing's Landing, B.C., a daughter.

MCCALL.—At Stellarton, Nova Scotia, on November 3, the wife of Thomas Lockhart McCall (née Kathleen Aitken), of a daughter.

ROSE.—At Eston, Sask., on October 25, Constance, the wife of S. R. Rose, of Snipe Lake, a daughter

MARRIAGES.

HOOLE—SNOW.—On October 25, at Victoria, B.C., Sidney Walter, only surviving son of the late Alexander Hoole, of Wolverley, Worcestershire, to Gertie, eldest daughter of Colonel A. Baring Snow, of St. John, N.B.

LANE—BOOTH.—On October 3, at the residence of the officiating minister, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Victoria, Captain Arthur Lane, Cowichan Bay, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lane, King's Bromley Manor, Lichfield, to Mrs. B. M. Booth, of Victoria, B.C.

WILSON—HUME.—At Hong-Kong, on October 28, Norval Charles Wilson, second son of Very Reverend J. Skinner Wilson, D.D., and Mrs. Wilson, Aros, Strathtay, Perthshire, to Dorothy Angelus, third daughter of H. D. Hume, Esq. and Mrs. Hume, Vancouver, B.C.

DEATHS.

FREER.—On November 3, at 8 Raby Place, Bath, Gertrude Mary Freer, daughter of the late Captain Noah Freer, of Montreal, aged 79.

GUTHRIE.—At Medicine Hat, on November 1, Mary Smith, wife of Thomas Guthrie, late of Bishopbriggs, Glasgow

HENDERSON.—On November 1, at Buscot Park, Faringdon, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Harold G. Henderson, C.V.O.

STODART.—At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on October 5, Edith Eliza, in her 19th year, second daughter of Arthur and Edith Stodart, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Stodart, Tinto View, Lanark

CATTLE EMBARGO AGREEMENT.

Terms of Settlement between British and Canadian Representatives.

IT has already been announced that the British and Canadian representatives at the Cattle Conference agreed as to the conditions that should apply to the importation of cattle from Canada. The agreement has now been ratified by the new Cabinet and by the Prime Minister of Canada, and the following summary of the agreement has, with the assent of the Canadian authorities, been authorised for publication:—

Canadian store cattle, i.e., animals born and reared in Canada and rendered incapable of breeding, are to be admitted under the following restrictions:—

(1) The shipment must be from a Canadian port and direct to a port in Great Britain.

(2) For three days immediately before shipment and during the voyage the animals are to be kept separate from other animals and periodically examined by a veterinary officer of the Dominion. A thorough examination immediately before shipment is to be made by the Dominion veterinary officer, who will certify that the animals are not affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or mange. During the voyage the examination is to be made daily.

(3) The animals are to be landed at specified landing places, and there thoroughly examined by the Ministry's veterinary officers. Movement from the landing place is to be controlled by licence in the same manner as the movement of imported

CATTLE READY FOR SHIPMENT.

Irish cattle is at present controlled. This secures detention of the animals on some farm or other premises for six days, though they may pass to such premises through one market.

The agreement makes provision to secure that the vessels used shall not be capable of infecting the cargo, and also provides for effective action if disease should be found in a cargo.

The landing of Canadian cattle capable of breeding will require the authority of a General Order, which will be made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament for 30 days, and, if either House before the expiration of that period presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon. It is an essential part of any such Order that the animals must be accompanied by a certificate by the authorised officer of the Dominion, stating that the animals have within one month before shipment been tested effectively for tuberculosis and found free from that disease, and the Minister is given the fullest discretion as to the precautions to be enforced against the introduction of other diseases by these animals.

The Minister is to retain the power to suspend importation of store and breeding animals if cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease should appear in Canada.

A fee not exceeding 6d. an animal is to be imposed on all imported animals, and compensation is not payable in case of slaughter at the place of landing in consequence of disease being discovered. For administrative purposes imported animals are to be tagged or otherwise marked.

The Canadian Ministers at the Conference undertook that as soon as the necessary Order authorising importation of Canadian breeding stock is in force the Canadian Government will modify their conditions of importation of British animals so as to make the Canadian and British conditions reciprocal.

The Conference assented to the view that legislation on this subject cannot be limited to Canada, but must be capable of adaptation to the requirements of other parts of the British Empire.

CANADIAN MINISTER'S WARNING.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, in announcing the conditions for admission of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, warned the Canadian trade against too great expectations (says the *Morning Post's* Montreal correspondent). He reminded shippers that only the best class, well-bred, and well-fed steers would stand the heavy carrying charges, especially from the more interior parts of the Dominion. The poorer class of animals would continue to seek the nearest available market.

"These regulations," added Mr. Motherwell, "are published with the assurance that the country will welcome improved trade relations with Great Britain, especially since they carry with them a reasonable assurance of a permanent outlet for good class stock, which can be successfully produced by our livestock men, and which could be raised in much larger numbers in Canada than they are at present."

Mr. Motherwell expressed the further opinion that shipments to the United States would not be affected materially except as regards the better-class cattle.

In preparation for the removal of the embargo, steps are being taken for the co-operation of the Federal Livestock Branch and the Canadian railways with a view to the provision of more adequate facilities at ports of embarkation.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON THE SETTLEMENT.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who sailed by the *Empress of France* last week, on his return to Ottawa, said the agreement was satisfactory to both sides, though the Canadians had not got quite all they would have liked. The lifting of this embargo would be responsible for re-establishing trade in live-stock between Great Britain and Canada, and would have a most favourable effect upon general trade in the Dominion, for Canada was very keen to trade with the Mother Country. The concession that had now been made would give her something to work upon, and would lead to tremendous developments in the export of goods from Great Britain to Canada. It would make for prosperity and friendliness.

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CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS THROUGH U.S.A.

Western grain shippers are asking the Inter-State Commerce Commission for an embargo on the shipment of Canadian grain through the United States (says *The Times* New York financial correspondent). They assert that the immense amount of Canadian wheat passing through the Great Lakes to Buffalo is primarily responsible for the congestion which is preventing the transport of their own grain to the Atlantic seaboard, and so producing price discrimination against interior grain. The Commission is said to be indisposed to take the action asked, being doubtful of its power to do so, and influenced also by the large amount of Canadian equipment on the American railways which is helping to relieve the shortage of cars.

—* *—

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' FINANCE.

For the first time since the United Grain Growers' Company began business no dividend will be paid for the year ending in August (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*.) It is explained to the shareholders that many of the company's elevators are in districts where the crops were especially poor last year, and substantial losses were incurred in the machinery and supplies departments. But the financial position of the company is strong, and there is no difficulty in arranging the necessary credits.

—* *—

MANITOBA'S BOY FARMERS.

The organisation of clubs for boys on the farms of Manitoba has become an important part of the agricultural education in the Province. Clubs are organised, among other purposes, for the raising of pigs.

Last month 60 boys, members of these clubs, spent the week in Winnipeg as the guests of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. While in Winnipeg they resided in the Manitoba Agricultural College. The mornings were devoted to instruction in livestock judging, and to the inspection of the stockyards, etc. Theatre parties and banquets furnished the social side of their week's visit to the city.

—* *—

A commercial treaty between Italy and Canada is understood to be ready for signature.

The Department of the Interior has revised the scale of fees for the measuring of timber cut on leases on Dominion lands in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, and the Peace River Block. The new regulations increase the fee from five to six cents per 1,000 feet on sawlogs and spars, six cents for each 200 lineal feet of piles and poles, and six cents per cord on railway ties, pulpwood, shingle bolts, and cordwood. British Columbia is also charging the six-cent fee.

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

Big Decrease From Previous Twelvemonth.

Immigrants to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, numbered 89,999 persons, a decrease of 39 per cent. as compared with the previous twelve months, when 148,477 persons entered Canada as immigrants, states the annual report of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation.

Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom during the year numbered 39,000, as compared with 74,262 in the previous year, a decrease of 47 per cent.

Persons coming from the United States totalled 29,345, a decrease of 39 per cent. from the previous year's total of 48,059.

Immigrants from other countries during the year totalled 21,634, as against 26,156 in 1920-21, a decrease of 17 per cent.

During the past fiscal year 47,898 persons sought admission at United States border points, and of these 18,553 were turned back, a rejection of 39 per cent. In the fiscal year 1920-21, immigration officials refused admission to 20,131, or 30 per cent. of 68,190 persons seeking admission.

Chinese immigration decreased from 2,435 in 1920-21 to 1,746 last year; Japanese immigration decreased from 532 to 471 in the same time, and only 13 Hindus were admitted during the year.

CORNISH MINERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE HOLLINGER GOLD MINE, IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.
On board the Cunard liner *Andania*, which made a special call at Plymouth. (See *Canada*, October 28.)

MR. CHURCHILL ON SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD.

In a telegram to Sir Hamar Greenwood wishing him success at Sunderland, Mr. Winston Churchill says: "You have been treated very unjustly and very unchivalrously by various sections of the public. When you went to Ireland there were no other candidates for the job. Anyone could see that, apart from the risk which you and your wife faced so courageously, you were bound to incur political reproaches and vendettas of a serious and lasting kind. You went only from the impulse of duty, and you did your duty and you did your best and never lost heart under circumstances most cruel and trying. I should like to testify that at the same time that you were endeavouring to quell the Irish rebellion you were always hoping that the day would dawn when a reconciliation could be effected between the two islands. No one welcomed that day more than you, and no man more proudly wrote his name across the great Treaty which, in the mercy of God, may yet draw a curtain of blessed oblivion across the long and sombre past. Since I took over the management of Irish affairs you have helped me in every way, never thinking at all about yourself or your own position."

—* *—

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN POSTAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Work, the United States Postmaster-General, is coming to Ottawa in the first week in December to take part in a conference with the object of unifying the Canadian and American postal systems (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*).

Among the subjects of discussion will be reciprocal exchange of postal equipment, parcel post insurance, international transit mails, uniform money order forms, rates and weight limits, and the transmission of the Canadian parcel post through the United States to South American and West Indian ports.

—* *—

Up to the present 237,888 British war medals and 221,713 Victory medals have been despatched from Ottawa to Canadian soldiers. Of this number 9,046 British war medals and 8,435 Victory medals have been returned undelivered, owing to changes in address.

COLONISATION IN QUEBEC.

Valuable Development Work.

The Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, states in his annual report that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, he expended $2,000,000 for colonisation work, of which $1,550,000 was from the special loan of five millions voted in 1920 for the special encouragement of colonisation.

The Department used the money to open 552 miles of winter roads, while 712 miles of passable roads were completed, 597 miles repaired, and 57 made with bridges. The Department also aided in the construction of 20 schools. Of the five million loan, the Minister has spent $2,536,137.

Speaking of the sale of colonisation lots, comprising 220,000 acres in a 15-month period, the Minister states:—

"It does not suffice, for the purpose we have in mind, to sell these lots by hundreds and even thousands. It is important that these lots should be cultivated, since colonisation is further advanced by the sale of 100 lots well cultivated than by the sale of 1,000 lots neglected and pillaged. Therefore, it is for the purpose of observing the settlers, of directing them and advising them, and to prevent possible abuses, that I have organised an inspection service. This service comprises 60 employees, each of whom must reside in the centre of the territory assigned to his care, and make report twice a year on the condition of the lots in his territory under location ticket. In studying these reports I note with a good deal of satisfaction that several thousand acres of land have been cleared in the colonisation regions, and that the year has been particularly remarkable in this regard.

"We placed upon farms the greater number of the immigrants who passed through our Province and who expressed a desire to cultivate the land. We also directed a certain number towards our colonisation regions. On the other hand, we strongly encouraged the repatriation of the French-Americans. One of my officers is especially in charge of this work. As well by private interviews and public lectures as in an efficacious participation in the regional exhibitions in New England, and a good distribution of pamphlets, he constantly places before French-Americans the advantages offered by our Province. His efforts have given results, and last year he repatriated 626 families, composed of 2,471 individuals."

—* *—

LOOKING TO THE DOMINIONS.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the new British Postmaster-General, referred to his recent tour in Canada in a speech at Birmingham last week.

He said he had felt for some time that it was to the Dominions of the Empire Britons had to look for the future both to replace their lost markets and to receive some of their surplus population. Everywhere in Canada he saw the greatest goodwill towards the Mother Country and the Empire, and he welcomed therefore the Prime Minister's announcement that he would call an Empire conference in the near future.

—* *—

"CANADA'S" SERVICE TO ITS READERS.

A subscriber writes, under date November 2: "I am extremely obliged to you for your letters, and for the very prompt way you have dealt with the matter, as also for your kindness in obtaining for me the information asked for in my questions. I am most grateful to you for your very kind and prompt help and valuable advice, and for all the trouble you have taken on my behalf."

Annual subscribers to *Canada* are entitled to full replies by letter to enquiries which they may address to the Editor.

—* *—

A FLOATING PARSONAGE.

Archbishop Du Vernet, writing to the S.P.G. from the diocese of Caledonia, speaks of the new missionary launch which is employed by the Rev. J. Gillett in mission work in Queen Charlotte Islands. Mr. Gillett is skipper, while his wife usually acts as engineer and is qualifying in navigation. Practically, says the Archbishop, the launch is a "floating parsonage." He adds: "Mr. Gillett, with his cinema and his educational films from the University of Alberta, is always a welcome visitor at the various logging and fishing camps, and the presence of his mate adds to the value of his visit."

—* *—

A Chinese junk recently arrived at Victoria, B.C., from Shanghai, having crossed the Pacific in 87 days.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught left London on Wednesday for his villa, Les Bruyères, Cap Ferrat, near Beaulieu, where he will stay for some time, as he has done in recent winters.

* *

Lady Patricia Ramsay and her husband, Capt. the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, will remain at Clarence House, St. James's, until Capt. Ramsay joins his ship, H.M.S. *Dunedin*, to the command of which he was recently appointed

* *

Sir William Allardyce, Governor-designate of Newfoundland, was entertained at luncheon on Wednesday by the Royal Colonial Institute.

* *

The Hon. James Murdock, Dominion Minister of Labour, has returned to London from Geneva, where he has been attending the International Labour Conference. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Murdock are at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Mrs. Larkin, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, returned from Canada by the *Baltic* last Sunday, accompanied by her son, Mr. Gerald Larkin. She has taken up her residence at The Garden House, Hill Street, Mayfair.

* *

Sir Henry Thornton expects to leave on November 22 by the *Olympic* en route for Canada to take up his appointment as President of the Canadian National Railways. He will be accompanied by Lady Thornton.

* *

Maud Lady Orr-Lewis left London on Sunday for the Villa Valetta, Cannes. Sir Duncan and Lady Orr-Lewis will leave early in December for the same destination.

* *

Sir George Hayter Chubb presided on November 3 at the dinner of the Imperial Industries Club, at which Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., opened a discussion on "London of the Future." Those present included the Hon. Sir Richard Squires, the Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath, and Captain Victor Gordon.

* *

Lady Dufferin and Sir Edward Mackay Edgar were among the passengers who left Southampton en route to Canada via New York by the *Aquitania* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. Percival F. Ridout is visiting Paris.

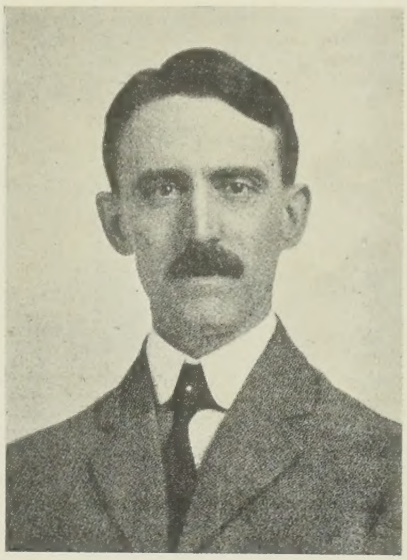
* *

Very little is heard of the young Countess of Minto as far as the gay social world is concerned (writes a lady correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*). She is fonder of country than of town life, and has settled down most happily at Minto House with her husband and her little daughter, Lord Minto also having a decided preference for green pastures over Piccadilly. All around Minto House its châtelaine already is much loved, and Hawick has a high standard in countesses, having known the mother of Lord Minto. The house-party of late has included Lady Minto's sisters, Miss Audrey and Miss Sarah Cook, girls of the best and most delightful Canadian kind.

Lady de Blaquière, who had intended returning to England last month, has postponed her departure from Montreal until November 14, when she will sail by the *Empress of France*.

* *

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was formerly Agent-General for Ontario, has been appointed European representative of an important United States typewriting company, with offices in St. Paul's Churchyard, London.



MR. GRAHAM A. BELL,
Vice President, Canadian National Railways.

Among the departures by the *Empress of France* on November 2, from Southampton, were Lady Holt, Dr. V. E. Mitchell, K.C., Mr. H. D. Reid, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Sir Ernest Oldham, Mr. R. P. Tod, and Sir Edward Pearce.

* *

The arrivals at Southampton from Montreal, on November 4, included Mr. A. R. Allcroft, Surgeon, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Beadnell, Mr. H. B. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Charlier, Mr. H. W. Daw, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gibbons, Mr. B. F. Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lefroy, Mr. T. Mix, Mr. A. H. Montgomery, Col. A. H. G. Newcomen, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Pears, Col. and Mrs. Hector Prevost, and Dr. M. G. Tompkins.

* *

The arrivals at Liverpool by the *Montclare* on November 5 included Capt. C. Ainsworth, Col. F. Hilder, Lady Margaret Boscawen, the Misses M. S. and M. MacInnes, Major R. Sadd, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir James H. and Lady Simpson, Mr. R. A. Unsworth, Lady and Miss Stavert, Capt. A. G. Vidler, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hanna, Miss K. Galt, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. L. K. Scott, Mrs. M. G. Scott, and Mr. H. G. Dring (general passenger manager, Canadian Pacific Steamships), Mrs. and Miss Dring.

Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Gault are returning to England from Montreal this month.

* *

Lady Macmaster is spending the winter in Toronto with her daughter, Mrs. Basil L. Sawyers.

* *

Dr. Chown has been unanimously re-elected General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Buchanan are leaving Montreal next week to spend the winter in England and France.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, have returned to the Stafford Hotel, London, after a visit to Scotland.

* *

Mrs. George L. Cains, Montreal, arrived by the *Montcalm* on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Herbert P. Holt, in London.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levy, Miss Levy, and Miss Vera Levy, returned last week by the *Majestic* from their visit to the United States and Canada.

* *

Mr. Harris L. Hees, of Toronto, who has been on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Alan Sullivan, returned to Canada, via New York, by the *Aquitania* last Saturday.

* *

Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, who have been touring Canada as guests of the Montreal Board of Trade, returned last Saturday by the *Majestic*.

* *

Lady Alan Johnstone and Mrs. Edgar Rhodes, wife of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, were passengers by the *Olympic* for New York.

* *

Mr. Melvill Allan Jamieson, European representative of the *Montreal Star*, has been appointed Consul-General for the Republic of San Marino in Great Britain.

* *

Lord Claud Hamilton, Deputy-Master of H.M. Household, after a hunting trip in British Columbia and visits to Montreal and Ottawa, has returned to England.

* *

Sir Newton Moore, who sat in the last Parliament as Coalition Unionist member for North Islington, and is seeking re-election, arrived at Southampton by the *Majestic* last Saturday.

* *

Major Hayward Linton, of Truro, and Mrs. Linton, arrived in England by the *Majestic* to spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Linton is the youngest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Frank Caverhill, and of Mrs. D. C. Macarow, of Montreal.

* *

Mrs. Arthur Rogers, M.P.P., of Winnipeg, who sailed for Canada by the *Empress of France* on November 2, before leaving London placed on the Cenotaph a beautiful tribute of flowers from the Great War Veterans of Manitoba, in memory of all their fellow-soldiers who fell in the war.

* *

The many friends of Mr. J. H. Turner, former Premier of British Columbia, and its Agent-General in London from 1901 to 1918, will be glad to hear that he is still, in his 90th year, enjoying excellent health, and takes a great interest in public affairs, especially in discussing matters relating to British Columbia with visiting friends from that Province. Mr. Turner has, since the death of his wife, been living with Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Turner at The Bingham Residential Mansion, Petersham Road, Richmond, Surrey.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

NOVEMBER 9.—Pianoforte recital by Mona Bates, Æolian Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 10.—Canadian Club luncheon to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Hotel Cecil, 1.
NOVEMBER 10.—Timber Trades Federation lecture, London Chamber of Commerce.
NOVEMBER 11.—Remembrance Day.
NOVEMBER 11.—Concert by the Guild of Singers and Players, Wigmore Hall, 8.
NOVEMBER 11—Pianoforte recital by Edna Iles, Steinway Hall, 3.
NOVEMBER 13.—Royal Geographical Society: Lecture by Commander Wild, of the *Quest*, Æolian Hall, 8.30.
NOVEMBER 13.—Pianoforte recital by Carmen Alvarez, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
NOVEMBER 14.—Marine and Small Craft Exhibition and Congress, Royal Agricultural Hall (till November 24).
NOVEMBER 14.—Concert by Guild of Singers and Players, Chelsea Town Hall, 8.
NOVEMBER 14.—Royal Colonial Institute: Lecture by Sir Frederick Lugard on "The Growth of Empire."
NOVEMBER 15.—General Election.
NOVEMBER 15.—Pianoforte recital by Maurice Cole, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 16.—Gerald Cooper's Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall, 8.15.
NOVEMBER 17.—Prince of Wales opens the William Baker Technical School, "Goldings," Hertford, in connection with Barnardo's Homes.
NOVEMBER 21.—Royal Geographical Society and Alpine Club: Mount Everest film lectures, Central Hall, 3 and 8.30.
NOVEMBER 21.—Incorporated Society of Authors: Annual dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.15.
NOVEMBER 21.—Concert by Guild of Singers and Players, Steinway Hall, 8.
NOVEMBER 23.—The King opens the New Parliament.
NOVEMBER 28.—The King and Queen attend the service in commemoration of the 500th Anniversary of Lincoln's Inn, 4.
NOVEMBER 28.—Royal Colonial Institute: Sir Alfred Pickford, Commissioner for Oversea Scouts and Emigration, on "The Boy Scout Movement."
NOVEMBER 28.—English-Speaking Union: Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, D.D., on "Life and Travels Among the Indians of North-West Canada" (lantern slides), Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, 8.
NOVEMBER 29.—St. Andrew's Eve Ball, Claridge's Hotel.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

The departures for Montreal by the *Montcalm* on November 3 included Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Adlington, Mr. and Mrs. W. Oliver Barber, Mr. A. Barnes, Mrs. M. and Mr. G. B. Brigden, Mr. and Miss A. C. Carpmael, Mr. C. E. Channell, Mr. A. V. Cressy, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas, Mr. F. F. Edwardson, Mr. A. M. Glassco, Mr. and Mrs. C. Goodman, Mr. A. E. Harros, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman, Capt. and Mrs. O. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson, Mr. W. H. R. Jarvis, Mr. R. R. Lockhart, Mr. P. A. O. Farrell, K.C., Mr. J. R. Payne, Mr. J. T. Pratt, Rev. T. E. Rowe, Dr. C. M. Scott, Mr. J. R. Starnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Webber, Mr. A. Williams.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Regina* last Sunday included Mr. and Mrs. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ashe, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Buttler, Mr. and Mrs. N. Christensen, Mr. A. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dow, Mr. J. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Duley, Dr. R. Fontaine, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Green, Mr. J. H. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heyworth, Mr. H. Hughes, Mr. W. M. Hyslop, Mr. J. U. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kenny, Mr. J. J. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mahon, Mr. S. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mayers, Mr. A. R. Mayburn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Merryweather, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Neill, Mr. E. J. Parry, Mr. F. E. Pucknell, Rev. A. Redding, Mr. W. L. Renton, Mr. P. Rose, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Spittall, Captain J. M. State, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, and Major and Mrs. F. Williams-Freeman.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Canada* last Saturday included Mr. G. Barkley, Mr. B. S. Cain, Mr. R. S. Chalmers, Mr. A. Couldwell, Mr. William Croft, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Doidge, Mr. W. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dunsmore, Mr. W. H. Dwyer, Mrs. G. C. Fairchild, Mr. A. A. Greenwood, Dr. and Mrs. S. Hadwen, Mr. H. Harper, Mr. T. R. Henderson, Mr. C. W. Howden, Mr. and Mrs. John Mather, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McAllan, Mr. J. Mould, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Needler, Mr. H. J. Osborne, Mr. H. Plews, Mr. A. Sadler, Mr. F. W. Stevens, Major and Mrs. M. L. Tindall, Mr. J. D. Turner, Mr. E. L. C. Wheatcroft, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Worrall.

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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Dorothy Margaret, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. F. Buell, Vancouver, B.C., was married to Mr. Claude Husband, son of the late Col. Husband and of Mrs. Husband, of Vernon, B.C., at Vancouver, on October 25.

* *

The wedding took place, on October 18, at St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, of Miss Marjorie Anne Warwick, daughter of Mr. George Warwick, St. George Street, to Mr. Harold Somerville, son of Mrs. George A. Somerville, Toronto.

* *

The wedding took place at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on October 14, of Miss Lillian Phyllis Williams, daughter of Major-General Williams, C.M.G., and Mrs. Williams, to Mr. Hugh Neil Fraser, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, of Ottawa. The bride and bridegroom are now in London.

* *

The marriage of Miss Lucile Hodgins, daughter of Mr. Justice Hodgins, to Mr. John Paul Adcock, son of the late Brig.-Surgeon-Major Adcock and Mrs. Adcock, of Purbeck House, Weymouth, England, took place on October 18, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto.

* *

The marriage has been arranged to take place on November 29, of Maud Stewart Barclay Macpherson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Macpherson, Ottawa, to C. C. Thackray, son of the late William Thackray and of Mrs. Thackray, Ottawa.

* *

Mr. R. B. Edwards, of Hamilton, announces the marriage of his sister, Lillian Marguerite, daughter of the late Mr. R. E. Edwards, of Montreal, to Mr. Arthur Crewe, of Blackpool, England, on November 1, in the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Emily Victoria Lord, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Lord and Mrs. Lord, of Montreal, to Mr. Aubrey George Boland, of Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boland, of Eganville, Ont., took place on October 24 at St. Martin's Church, Montreal.

* *

The betrothal is announced of George Gordon Downie, B.D.S., D.D.S., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. George Downie, of Raglan, Waterloo, Liverpool, and Aileen Patricia, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Smyly, of Cowichan Bay, Vancouver Island B.C., and granddaughter of Sir Frederick Price, K.C.S.I., and Lady Price, of Trengwainton, Exmouth, South Devon.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.
COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
DALY'S, Leicester Square.—"The Lady of the Rose."
DRURY LANE.—"Decameron Nights."
DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Broken Wing."
EVERYMAN, Heath Street, Hampstead.—"Mary Stuart."
GAIETY, Strand.—"The Last Waltz" (José Collins).
HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of Suez."
MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.
PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street.—"The Co-Optimists."
QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnel).
ROYALTY, Dean Street.—"Mid-Channel" (Irene Vanbrugh).
ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"
WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill Street, Conduit Street.—Paintings, Drawings, and Etchings of "Three Young Men."
CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.
OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—Motor Exhibition (closes November 11).

The marriage of Miss Bessie Macnicol, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Macnicol, to Mr. Finley F. Leet, of Montreal, has taken place at Lachine, P.Q.

* *

The marriage of Miss Norma Lilian Gray, daughter of the late Major Henry A. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Toronto, to Mr. Thomas D'Arcy Leonard, took place on October 14, at St. Basil's Church.

* *

In St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis, on October 17, Miss Muriel Osborne, daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Osborne, The Grange, Sussex, England, became the wife of Mr. Jack Chambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers, Winnipeg.

* *

The marriage of Miss Mary Audrey Kersteman Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Hall, to Mr. Norman Burke Allen, son of Mrs. Allen and the late Dr. Norman Allen, took place quietly in Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, on October 21.

* *

The marriage was solemnised on October 12, at St. Peter's Church, Brockville, of Agatha Birney Farrington, only daughter of Mr. William C. Farrington, of New Haven, and Harold MacKintosh McGiverin, only son of Mr. H. B. McGiverin, K.C., M.P., and Mrs. McGiverin, of Ottawa.

* *

At Victoria, on October 10, in Christ Church Cathedral, Miss Armine Morris Pemberton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barnard Pemberton, of "Mountjoy," Foul Bay Road, was married to Capt. Lancelot de Saumarez Duke, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Valentine de Saumarez Duke, of Saanich. Rev. G. H. Andrews, Rector of St. Mary's, Oak Bay, performed the ceremony.

CANADIAN FRUIT AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

Further Features of the Imperial Fruit Show.

THE Imperial Fruit Show organised by the *Daily Mail* continued to attract a large attendance at the Crystal Palace right up to its close last Saturday evening.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, when a representative of *Canada* visited the show, the bulk of the exhibits of Canadian fruit were being sold by auction, and the prices realised were in all cases satisfactory, and in most cases remarkable. The Nova Scotia exhibit of Messrs. Morse, of Berwick, N.S., which won the principal prize of the show in competition with the whole of the Empire, realised 30s. per box.

This year the only Canadian Province to have an official stand and exhibit was Ontario. This contained a very fine display, artistically arranged, and either the Agent-General (Mr. W. C. Noxon) or his assistant (Mr. S. E. Percival) was constantly in attendance to answer questions as to the fruit-growing land available, and opportunities for settlers thereon in the Province. The number of those seeking such information was very large day after day. An innovation, which tended to advertise Ontario apples, was the sale at a penny or

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED ONTARIO APPLE ORCHARD.

twopence each of samples at the Ontario stand, which was crowded with purchasers each day.

New Brunswick, which at the 1921 show gained some notable successes, was not represented at all this year.

The Nova Scotia exhibits, which gained such notable successes, were looked after by Major D. J. Murphy, the Canadian Government emigration agent at Aberdeen, a native of the Province, who was constantly in attendance, and thoroughly competent to answer the numerous enquiries he received; but, as the only Government stand was that of Ontario, it was only there that literature, booklets, etc., regarding fruit-growing, were obtainable.

Nova Scotia's Notable Successes.

In conversation with a representative of *Canada* as to the probable effect which the winning of two premier prizes would have on the fruit industry in general in Nova Scotia, Major Murphy said that, while the industry would feel elated over their achievement, it was not entirely unexpected. Nova Scotians were producers of apples when the other Provinces now competing were clearing their virgin forests to make a start. Nevertheless, the rapid strides made by these younger Provinces, and their marked success in the intermediate competitions (as evidenced by the number of prizes won by Ontario), plainly indicated that, unless Nova Scotia paid particular attention to packing and grading, and persisted in doing so, its laurels might not be retained. Many exhibits, continued Major Murphy, were passed over entirely through the neglect of uniform packing and grading. To see boxes of beautifully coloured apples rejected solely through the placing of two or three abnormal sized apples in a pack otherwise faultless had been an exasperating experience. With an export trade of 26,000 barrels in 1885, Nova Scotia had risen to an annual export trade of 1,500,000 barrels for the past three years. With short rail and ocean haul, cheap lands, and a climate second to none, the future of that Province was assured if a real effort were made to advertise its advantages, for Nova Scotia offered most English conditions of life, with all they implied, without the burden of the heavy English taxation.

By winning the premier honours of the Exhibition, both for dessert and cooking apples, Messrs. H. L. Morse and Sons, of Berwick, N.S., gained a remarkable victory. Their Cox Orange Pippins were a really splendid exhibit, both in colour and texture, and it was no surprise that, at the auction sale, these boxes fetched the highest price of any shown.

A very fine assortment of apples sent by the United Fruit Co. of Nova Scotia, which unfortunately arrived too late to be considered by the judges, was much admired, and acted as an excellent advertisement of the fruit-growing possibilities of the Eastern Province.

The Province of Quebec, by gaining the second prize in Class 1, achieved a notable victory with its celebrated "Fameuse" apple, which is generally known outside Quebec as the "Snow," though the correct name is "Fameuse." As Nova Scotia won the principal prize in Class 1, Quebec, with second honours, actually defeated all the other competitors from Britain and the Empire.

In Class 15 of the Overseas Section were included all varieties of pears, but unfortunately the fruit sent both from Nova Scotia and Ontario arrived in such poor condition that neither Province's exhibit was considered by the judges; but Mr. Robert Stark sent a very fine exhibit from Creston of six half-boxes of "Clairgeau" pears, which won the first prize in the section.

It is to be noted that, in addition to the fruit sent to the Exhibition by Canadian growers, Messrs. J. and H. Goodwin and T. J. Poupart, the well-known fruit brokers of Covent Garden, showed some very fine Nova Scotia and British Columbia specimens on their stands in the Overseas Section of the Exhibition.

Some comment was heard upon the unusual fact of Ontario growers gaining prizes for exhibits of "Spitzenberg," which is regarded as a variety specially appertaining to British Columbia: and for "Jonathans" and "Newtown Pippins," also Western apples not grown for commercial purposes in Eastern Canada. Ontario actually won 11 out of 14 possible first prizes in the Overseas Section—a very remarkable achievement.

Canada's Fruit-Growing Possibilities.

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, the Canadian Government Fruit Trade Commissioner in Great Britain, whose headquarters are in Liverpool, was in attendance daily, and Mr. P. J. Carey, of Ottawa, of the Dominion Orchard Demonstration Department, who has an expert knowledge of packing methods, was also present, and was included in the list of judges.

Mr. Smith expressed his opinion that the Exhibition had proved a great success, and afforded a widespread advertisement, among British importers and possible settlers, of the excellence of the fruit produced in the Dominion and the great possibilities for the profitable development of its fruit-growing land, of which so many hundred thousand acres still awaited cultivation. It was, perhaps, unfortunate that the other fruit-growing Provinces had not had special stands and exhibits, and that a more comprehensive exhibit from the several fruit-growing areas of British Columbia was not included.

The prize list, the main part of which was printed in last week's *Canada*, affords, however, effective evidence of what is going on in the great Western fruit-growing Province as well as in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. The enterprise of Mr. Robert Stark, of Creston, B.C., of the Occidental Fruit Co., of Kelowna, and of Mr. Littlejohn, of Erickson, B.C., was well rewarded; and Mr. H. L. Downs, who recently arrived at Creston, was at the show taking a special interest in these exhibits, as were many friends of those who have taken up fruit land in Canada, among them a gentleman now leading a life of retirement in England, who claimed to have planted the first orchard in the Kootenay Valley fruit-growing area many years ago. Notable among the B.C. exhibits were some "Gravensteins," sent by Mr. R. Leckie Ewing, of Ewing's Landing in the Okanagan Valley: also some fine samples of the "Winter Banana" and the "Delicious" varieties exhibited by Mr. Stark.

In the British Empire Section, Mr. Stark and British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd., Kamloops, B.C., were very highly commended for dessert apples; and the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Toronto, for cooking apples.

In the prize list given in last week's *Canada*, the name of F. A. Carter, Berwick, N.S., should have read F. A. Parker—the error being due to a misprint in the catalogue.

—* *—

The High Commissioner has made a request to Ottawa for a supply of maple leaves for decorative purposes.

The General Post Office announce that a night letter telegram service for messages in plain language is now available to Canada and Newfoundland, "via Imperial." The rates are 3d. per word to Newfoundland and Eastern Canada, 5d. to Manitoba, and 5½d. to Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, the minimum charge being as for twenty words.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Francis H. Gisborne, K.C., Chief Parliamentary Counsel, is retiring with leave of absence, after 40 years' service with the Department of Justice.

TORONTO.—The Association of Canadian Advertisers, at the annual convention here, elected officers as follows: President, Mr. H. S. Van Scoyoc, Montreal; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. G. Pinard, Toronto; H. S. Beecher, Montreal; T. F. Kelly, Hamilton; and G. L. Spry, London, Ont.; treasurer, Mr. F. T. Stanford, Toronto; board of directors, Messrs. Clifford Elvins, Toronto; L. R. Greene, Hamilton; C. E. Bourne, Montreal; W. M. Mackay, Toronto; Colonel Campbell, London, and H E. Mihell, Toronto.

——Following a meeting of the Ontario Cabinet Council it was announced that Provincial Fire Marshal E. P. Heaton had been instructed to conduct a thorough investigation into the causes of the forest fire which brought about the destruction in Northern Ontario.

——There was only one arrest out of 1,350,000 people attending the National Exhibition, that being for a minor breach of the Temperance Act.

——The network of roads covering Ontario, which is slowly, though steadily, being improved, totals 49,875 miles. On nearly two-thirds of this great mileage paving work of varying nature has been performed, and more than half of the total mileage is paved, so that traffic may pass over it without hindrance under all weather conditions. The mileage given represents every main and side road in the section of the Province known as Old Ontario. Of the total mileage, 27,117 miles have already been surfaced, of which 23,166 miles are covered with gravel, 3,385 miles with macadam, 405 miles with bituminous macadam, 43 miles with asphaltic concrete, and 118 miles with cement concrete.

HAMILTON.—Mrs. J. B. Griffith, wife of Mr. J. B. Griffith, of this city, has fallen heir to $1,500,000 through the death of her half-brother, who was president of a Detroit departmental store. He son, Bruce, has received from the estate a farm valued at over $50,000.

Under auspicious circumstances, the new nurses' home of the General Hospital was formally opened on October 18, in the presence of many citizens. Col. Gartshore, Chairman of the Board of Hospital Governors in London, Ont., said the home was a revelation to him. London would soon commence construction of a new nurses' home for the General Hospital there. Others who spoke were: Sir John M. Gibson, Dr. Douglas McIlwraith, Mayor Coppley, and Dr. Walter Langrill, Medical Superintendent. The home has 109 single rooms and four double rooms. It also has a fine swimming pool, wide halls, and many cheerful living and recreation rooms.

——The Federal Government has appointed Mr. William Ainslie, Hamilton, chairman, and Messrs. John Newlands and William B. Sheppard members of the Hamilton Harbour Commission. The new members succeed Messrs. William J. Clark, George J. Guy, and A. C. Garden.

WINDSOR.—On October 7 the Windsor *Telegram* ceased publication. It was founded April 25 of this year.

——The introduction of Niagara Power has saved local consumers $2,500,000 in eight years, states Sir Adam Beck, Chairman of the Ontario Power Commission.

PORT ARTHUR.—Messrs. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, of Winnipeg, have secured a permit for the erection of a $19,000 building here, on the site formerly occupied by the old Union Hotel, owned by Mr. P. Manion.

——The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution asking for a plebiscite on a proposal to separate from Old Ontario and form a new Province of Western Ontario, which would include the districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and Kenora.

FORT WILLIAM. Mr. R. Hetherington, secretary to the Board of Grain Commissioners, has been appointed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, as acting general manager of the Canadian Government elevators here, and throughout the West. He succeeds Mr. J. P. Jones, who resigned recently.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Timber cutting in the Province this fall will return to the normal average of the last ten years, which was 1,000,000,000 ft., according to a statement made by the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Provincial Minister of Lands and Forests. While there have been years in the period when the cutting was higher the figure mentioned is considered the normal one.

——The Provincial Legislature opened on October 24. In the Legislative Assembly the mover of the Address was Mr. J. C. E. Ouellet, member for Dorchester, and the seconder Mr. W. E. Oliver, member for Brome. In the Legislative Council the Address was moved by the Hon. G. E. Amyot, of De la Durantaye, and seconded by the Hon. W. P. Vilas, of Victoria.

——Lieut.-Colonel John Roy, M.C., one of the best-known officers of the 22nd Battalion, who has been a member of the Canadian Soldiers' Graves Commission in Europe, is to be chief of the Provincial police, succeeding Chief Auguste McCarthy.

MONTREAL.—Canada's exports of fresh apples to Great Britain last year amounted to 1,272,533 barrels, this being more than double the quantity sent to that market in either of the two preceding years. The Dominion also supplied Great Britain in 1921 with 1,112,885 lb. of dried apples, over half a million dollars' worth of canned or preserved fruits, and nearly three million dollars' worth of canned vegetables.

——Changes in the personnel of the Council of the Board of Trade necessitated by the resignation of Mr. H. B. Henwood, following his transfer to Toronto as assistant general manager of the Bank of Toronto there, resulted in the appointment of Mr. H. B. Mackenzie as a Vice-President, of Mr. A. Vaillancourt as treasurer, and Mr. A. D. Anderson as a member of the Council.

—— Speaking here on October 17, the Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads for the Province of Quebec, stated that American automobilists using Quebec roads were 3,430 in 1915, while this year there had been at least 70,000 of them. Statistics showed that each car carried an average of four persons, and that each person brought about $50 with him, making a total of $14,000,000 spent in the Province this year by automobile tourists from the United States.

—— According to figures furnished by Captain R. C. Brown, port warden, the total number of ships arriving here up to October 8 was 722 ocean steamers, as against 636 in the same period last year. The respective tonnages were 2,618,506, against 2,080,567 for 1921. Up to the same date 175 coasting vessels had arrived, compared with 138 in the same period of 1921.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

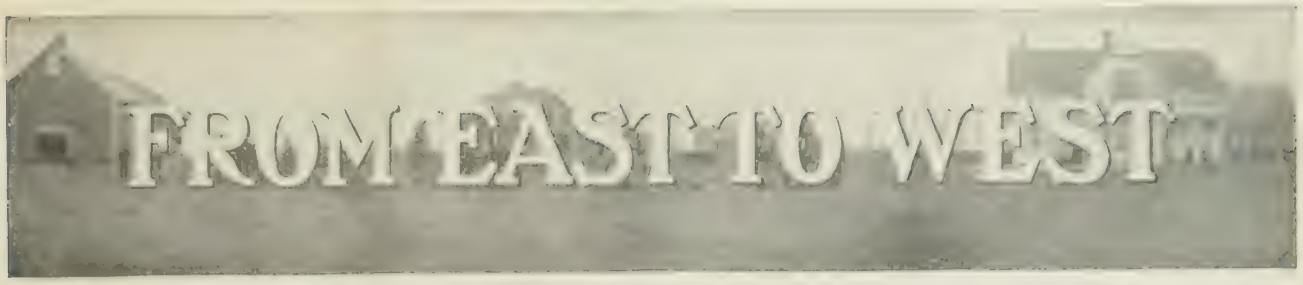
FREDERICTON.—The lumber cut of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, on the Nashwaak River, will be about three times as great as that of last year, it is now estimated.

——Colonel T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, states that the receipts of the Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick for this year will exceed the estimated revenue by some $100,000. The receipts were estimated at $700,000 or $800,000.

——This year's hay crop is estimated to have yielded a total of 1,144,000 tons. Buckwheat will yield about 35 bushels to the acre from 60,000 acres under crop. Roots are producing 1,000 bushels to the acre, and the area in this crop is 20,000 acres. The wheat harvest has produced many crops of 35 bushels to the acre.

There are about 38,000 farms under cultivation in the Province, and although land is cheap there are practically no abandoned farms.

CAMPBELLTON. This town has this summer been the scene of considerable building activity. The total valuation of buildings when completed will be in the neighbourhood of $450,000, and may possibly reach the half million mark.



NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Hon. George H. Murray, Premier, went to Gloucester to represent the Province at the International Schooner Race, accompanied by Mr. W. B. MacCoy, Secretary of Industries and Immigration.

——Up to the end of September a total of 134,839 barrels of apples were shipped through this port to the markets of the United Kingdom, this being double the shipments for the same period last year. 100,245 barrels were shipped in 1920.

SYDNEY.—What is claimed to be a record for local steel production was achieved one day in October, when 1,101 tons of steel ingots were turned out by the 10 open hearth furnaces here. It is announced that this is the best ten-furnace output for one day in the whole 22 years' history of the steel company.

——An order for 25,000 tons of 100-lb. steel rails, for delivery next spring, has been placed by the Grand Trunk Railway with the British Empire Steel headquarters. The order insures an uninterrupted winter's work for the 3,000 men employed at the Sydney steel plant, because other orders in hand will keep the mills going until Christmas, and the spring delivery feature will enable the company to wait until 1923 before rolling steel for the Grand Trunk.

——The output at the British Empire Steel Corporation wire mill here will be doubled by the installation of new equipment, work upon which has begun. Part of the outfit is a galvanising frame, which will enable the company to turn out 120 tons of fence material per day, instead of 60 tons, as at present. The new construction will be completed by February.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—According to the present plans of the Bracken Government, there will not be an early session of the Legislature. The new Government has very little in the way of platform legislation to put through, and there remains only the legislation which was not reached at the last session, owing to the defeat of the Norris Government, and routine matters which have arisen in the meantime.

——The Hon. D. L. McLeod, Provincial Secretary, has been appointed by the Cabinet Council as the Government's representative to assist and consult with farmers of the Province who require financial assistance.

——Greater Winnipeg's school population this year is 51,933 children, an increase of 5,600 over the number the schools accommodated last year.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Notice of appeal from the judgment unseating him from the Dominion House of Commons has been lodged by counsel for Mr. R. M. Johnson, who was elected for Moose Jaw at the last Federal election. The appeal will be heard at the next sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada, which will sit in February.

——The question of asking the Federal Government to prohibit the exportation of intoxicating liquor from Saskatchewan is receiving consideration by the Saskatchewan Government, it was stated by the Hon. J. A. Cross, Attorney-General for the Province.

——Saskatchewan is rapidly forging ahead in an endeavour to become the premier dairy Province of the Dominion. Thirty-four of the 55 creameries operating in the Province are equipped with mechanical refrigeration plants, and have an aggregate refrigeration space of 1,859,070 cubic feet.

——During the past nine years the Livestock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has distributed to farmers 9,385 cattle, composed of 1,122 pure-bred bulls, 75 pure-bred cows, and 8,188 grade females. Shorthorns were the most popular breed, while there was also a fair demand for Holsteins, Angus, Ayrshires, Jersey, Roll Polled, Hereford, and other breeds.

Two carloads of Saskatchewan creamery butter, which were sent to one of the large British produce houses in England some weeks ago, met with a favourable reception on the English market, according to reports received here by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This was the first shipment made direct from Saskatchewan to a British firm under Government grade certificate this year.

——Liquor to the value of $589,615 has been exported from Saskatchewan liquor warehouses since June 1 this year. The Collector of Customs at Regina, Mr. J. H. Spooner, states that, so far as he knows, few if any export entries have been filed with the Customs authorities covering the export of liquor.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Thirty million feet of spruce timber has been destroyed by fire in the McArthur timber limits on the Athabaska River, according to Col. R. H. Palmer, head of the forest service for Northern Alberta, who returned after three weeks' oversight of fire fighting operations north-west of the city.

——Last month representatives of the companies operating gold-dredging machines on the waters tributary to the Upper Peace River were in Edmonton with the first clean-up in the shape of two gold bricks. The operators had to overcome many difficulties in getting dredging machinery into that country. The initial results have been encouraging, and are expected to lead to larger operations. It is hoped to keep the dredge working until November 15.

——According to the official journal of the United Farmers of Alberta, their membership decreased from 30,000 at the end of September, 1921, to 15,000 on September 30, 1922.

CALGARY.—The operation of the McCumber-Fordney tariff since September 21 has practically killed the export of Alberta stocker cattle to the United States, and at present the cattle traffic is nil, according to the United States Consul here.

—— Mr. H. G. Nolan, son of the late Mr. P. J. Nolan, K.C., who has recently completed his law course at Oxford University, has entered the offices of the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., to practise his profession. Mr. Nolan is a graduate of the University of Alberta, and was appointed to a Rhodes scholarship for this Province in 1914.

LETHBRIDGE.—With the drag lines meeting on October 13, the big ditch of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district was completed, and when necessary water can be let in.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER.—The first Canadian wheat ever shipped to the mills at Shanghai, China, left here last month. The consignment consisted of 3,000 tons.

——Damage to the extent of $225,000 was done by a fire which swept the plant of the False Creek Lumber Company here on October 15.

PRINCE RUPERT.—On October 7 citizens united in a banquet in honour of Mr. F. G. Dawson, the new director of the C.N.R. Mr. C. H. Orme, President of the Board of Trade, was in the chair, and the speakers were Messrs. L. W. Palmer, M. P. McCaffery, and Fred Stork, M.P., and Mr. Dawson. In the course of the evening Mr. Dawson was presented with a travelling bag and Mrs. Dawson with a chest of silverware.

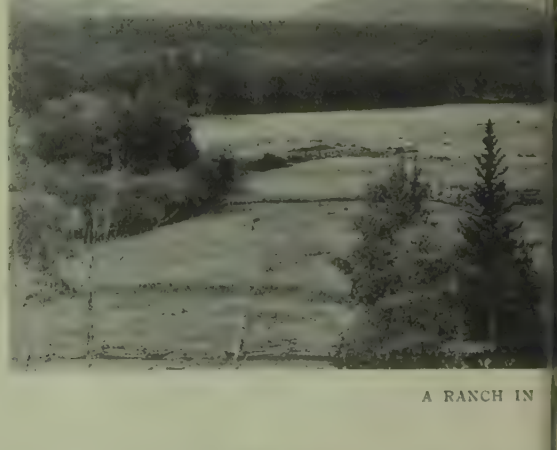
When the assets of the Prince Rupert Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., were put up for auction, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Morrison, the only bidder was the Prince Rupert Holding Company, Ltd. The latter's tender of $300,000, comprising a $30,000 certified cheque and the balance in the holding company's bonds, was accepted by the Registrar, Mr. I. F. Mather. The holding company was the owner of First Mortgage Debenture bonds of the Prince Rupert Pulp and Paper Company. A $600,000 lumber mill at Prince Rupert and valuable timber limits in Northern British Columbia have been "knocked down" to the holding company to meet a first mortgage debenture indebtedness of $770,000.

Farming in Central British Columbia, whe

A TYPICAL START : A SETTLER WHO CLEARED 15 ACRES IN HIS FIRST SEASON.

LOOKING T

FILLING THE HAYSHED ON A BULKLEY VALLEY RANCH.



A RANCH IN

A FIRST YEAR'S CROP OF OATS IN THE BULKLEY VALLEY.

A SETTLER'S H

a rich agricultural area is being opened up (See page 1351)

OS OOTSA LAKE.

PLOUGHING NEWLY CLEARED LAND IN THE PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT.

BULKLEY VALLEY.

A RANCHER'S HOME.

EAR VANDERHOOF.

DAIRY CATTLE, PURCHASED UNDER THE CATTLE CLUB SYSTEM.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA.

IN his narrative, Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1792, said of British Columbia:—"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which Nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain Vancouver's tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large.

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool —60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.

MAIN ENTRANCE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the Western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British Possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century?

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS.

Some of the staple products are:

Agriculture, 1919	$65,384,556
Forest, 1919	$70,285,094
Minerals, 1919	$33,296,313
Fish, 1919	$15,216,397
Manufacturing, Transportation, Power, 1919	$40,000,000
Total *Mineral* product, including 1918	$637,358,581

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PRODUCTS.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed:

Wooden	90	217,900 tons
Steel	31	207,900 tons
	121	425,800 tons

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Timber.—366,300,000,000 board-feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power.—Maximum development dependable for six months annually 5,103,460 h.p.

Iron.—Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.

Proved tonnage of 94 millions.

Estimated, 300 millions

For full particulars apply to

F. C. WADE, Agent-General for British Columbia,

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 REGENT STREET, S.W.1.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LANDS.
Areas Available for Settlement.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, writing to *The Times* with regard to land available for settlement in British Columbia, says:

"The Government of British Columbia has established the following areas for new settlers: Bulkley Valley, 14,500 acres; Nechako Valley, 35,000 acres; Marten Lake, 14,000 acres; Fort George, 23,000 acres; Courtenay, 14,000 acres; Creston, 7,000 acres; South Okanagan, 20,000 acres; and Sumas, 30,000 acres. These small settlement tracts are merely central points for much greater development, and, particularly in Central British Columbia, there is room for many thousands of farmers.

"In the Stuart Lake district there is an area of 200,000 acres of splendid land, which has reverted to the Government, and in the François and Ootsa Lake districts, south of Burns Lake, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, there is an area of millions of acres, much of which is open grass land, capable of taking care of vast herds of cattle. This great central country is practically untouched, and, even in British Columbia, its great potentialities are little known. Development of this district means pioneering, but it is going to be very profitable pioneering."

(*Photographs of farming lands in Central British Columbia appear on our centre double page.*)

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"A MAN OF MANY PARTS."
Further Tributes to Sir Henry Thornton.

Sir Henry Thornton, the new President of the Canadian National Railways, was last week entertained by about 200 friends, under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilson Cross, chairman of the American Society in London.

The toast of "Our Guest," was proposed by the chairman, and supported by Lord Dewar, Lord Riddell, Sir Herbert Walker (general manager of the London and South-Western Railway), and Sir Guy Granet (chairman of the Midland Railway).

Lord Dewar, at the close of a humorous speech, said they all felt respect and reverence for Sir Henry Thornton. They appreciated him as a man of many parts. His character obeyed all the impulses of a large and generous spirit, and was imbued with sincere good fellowship. A well-stored mind had gained him the confidence of his friends and the respect of the whole community. He had plenty of wit and practical common sense, and it was their hope that when he was looking after the destinies of the 20,000 miles of railway in the West he would retain a kind thought for the old Mother Country.

Others present included Sir Alfred Smithers, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. Donald Armour, Major-General A. McDougall, and Brig.-General B. R. Hepburn.

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CANADA'S COAL.

With the object of seeking methods of supplying Canada's coal demands from domestic mines, and with special reference to the situation in Quebec and Ontario, the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, is organising a committee of coal and mining experts under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines. This committee, which will be largely composed of scientists in the Government employ, will conduct a thorough investigation in an endeavour to make the Dominion independent of anthracite importations from the United States.

One of the problems to be dealt with by the committee will be the possibility of establishing a plant for the coking of Nova Scotian bituminous coal, and for the extraction of the valuable by-products. It is hoped to produce a coke highly suitable for heating purposes.

Another question is the feasibility of importing Welsh anthracite into Canada during the summer months, and storing it for winter use. A special phase of this proposal, those supporting it point out, would be that part of the large sums of money now going annually to purchase American anthracite would be kept within the Empire.

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A SUCCESSFUL HOTEL SEASON.

Terminating a record season in the matter of both passenger traffic and beautiful weather, which prolonged the holidays for many tourists, the Canadian Pacific hotels at Banff and Lake Louise closed on September 30. The company's smaller summer resorts and bungalow camps in the Rockies closed on September 15.

The past season has been one of the best in the company's history, according to a statement of Mr. R. G. McNeillie, general passenger agent, Western lines.

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"With Canadian enterprise and Canadian honour above par right along," says the Boston *Transcript*, "there is certainly nothing surprising in the fact that Canadian dollar is up to par."

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
Duke of Connaught Inaugurates Extensions.

The new luncheon room and ladies' quarters at the Royal Colonial Institute were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught on Wednesday of last week.

These improvements, Sir Godfrey Lagden explained, in introducing His Royal Highness, were part of a progressive movement to give the Institute a wider scope and make it more attractive and comfortable. The Council were anxious that the usefulness of the Institute should be made known, so that they might double their present membership. The Institute had no endowment fund, and it depended entirely for its maintenance upon the subscriptions of the members.

The Duke of Connaught expressed his pleasure at being present and to see the deep interest that was taken in the usefulness of the Institute. He was happy to congratulate the ladies on being fellow members, and also the Institute upon the increased accommodation it afforded. He hoped the improvements that had been effected would be the means of increasing the membership. When he had the honour of presiding at the Royal Colonial Institute dinner he pointed out that they had great ideas for the future, but those ideas were rather in the air for want of funds. He trusted that the financial depression that prevailed at that time was clearing off, for funds were as necessary now as they were when he addressed them. He felt sure, however, that the necessity for the Institute was appreciated in the centre of the Empire and in different parts of our great Overseas Dominions, and that it would attract others to join them and do what they could to promote better buildings and enable them to expand.

A vote of thanks to His Royal Highness was proposed by Sir Charles McLeod and seconded by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, who said that Canadians had a particular interest in everything that concerned the Duke of Connaught, and were under a deep debt of obligation to him for his services to the Dominion during the war.

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SERVICES TO SHIPWRECKED NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

The Board of Trade has received, through the High Comsioner for Newfoundland, the following awards from the Government of Newfoundland:—

A silver salver for M. Nordiconi, Mayor of Lucciana, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the Newfoundland schooner *Nordica*, which went ashore near the Pointe d'Arco, Corsica, on October 24, 1921.

A pair of binoculars for Captain W. Rollerson, master, and £3 each for five seamen, of the s.s. *Welshman*, of Liverpool, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the Newfoundland schooner, *Stanley Joseph*, on November 26, 1921, in the North Atlantic Ocean.

A silver salver and a pair of binoculars for Captain Hans Carl Lundgren, master, and Mr. Oscar Hogsted, chief officer, and, in addition, £3 each for four seamen, of the Danish s.s. *Gudrun Maersk*, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the schooner *Ruby W.*, of St. John's, on December 7, 1921, in the Atlantic Ocean.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS

First Mortgage 7% Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of

MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

PRICE—95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%.
INTEREST—Payable at the agents of the Standard Bank of Canada in London and New York.

The Matachewan Power Company, Ltd., with a maximum development of 15,000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great shortage. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.

Applications may be forwarded to, and information secured from—

GENERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited.

4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.— 4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 90; 4 p.c., 1938, 92⅜; 4 p.c., 1922, 110½; 4½ p.c., 1924, 110.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 77; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 93½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909, 34, 86; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 63⅜; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 85; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Stk., 88¼; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 85¼; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 85¼; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 99¾.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 90; 5 p.c., 1888, 101; 4 p.c., 1928, 91.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 85½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 86; 3½ p.c., 1945, 76⅛; 3½ p.c., 1952, 75⅝; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 77½; 3 p.c., 1947, 67.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 75; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 88¼.
Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 80⅜; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 111; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 113¾.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 76⅛; 4½ p.c., 1954, 92¼; 4 p.c., 1888, 97; 4 p.c., 1934, 90.
Saskatchewan.—5¾ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 101; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 110½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 91½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 91¾; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 96.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 90; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 93; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 85; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98¾; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 99.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 87.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 60¾; 4 p.c., 1932, 91½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 77; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90⅝; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 102½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 76½; 5 p.c., 1963, 86.
Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 91½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98½; 3½ p.c., 74⅜; 4½ p.c., 1963, 92½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 94½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 96; 3½ p.c., 1929, 91⅜; 4 p.c., 1936, 87½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 82⅝; 4½ p.c., 1948, 89¾.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 88; 4 p.c., 1950 1-2, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 89¾.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 86½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 93¼.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 95½.
Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped 8½.
Algoma Cent. Term.—Stamped 22½.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 43½.
Atlantic and North Westn.—5 p.c. 1937, 98⅝.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 93.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mt. Bds., 100; 2nd Mt. Bds., 100.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 96⅛; 4 p.c. Perp., 79⅝; 3 p.c., 1953, 65½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 82⅜; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 82⅜; 4 p.c. 1934, 92½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 41; 5 p.c. Land, 101⅜; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 69½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1961, 75¼; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 83¾; 4½ p.c. Term., 91; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 70.
Can. Pacific.—164; 4 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 77¾; 4 p.c. Perp., 81⅛; Lond. Reg., 166½; Spec. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 113½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 78.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 79⅜.
Grand Trunk.—10s. 7½d.; 4 p.c. Guar., 77½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 7½; 2nd, 7os.; 3rd, 32s. 6d.; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 97; Perp. 4 p.c., 77¾; Gt. Westn. Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 97⅞; Western 4 pc., 1950, 76½; Western Dollar Bds., 85⅛.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 69; 4 p.c., 1955A, 77½; 4 p.c. do. B, 78½; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 78¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 42; Branch 4 p.c., 88½.
Gt. Northern of Can.—4 p.c. Gtd. Bds., 90⅜.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 98½; 4 p.c. Perp., 78⅝.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 97.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 93¼.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 76⅞.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c. Debs., 70½.
Quebec Central.—Cap. Stk., 97.
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 78½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland 8 p.c. 2nd Deb., 103; 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 4/-.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 52.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Can. Land and Irrig.—1/3¾; 6 p.c. Debs., 10.
Hudson's Bay.—7⅝; 5 p.c. Pref., 97/6.
Invest. Corp. of Can.—58½; 4½ p.c. Pref., 58½.
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c., 10⅜.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-), 19/10½.
Union Bk. of Can.—31½.
Westn. Can. Mortgage.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., 55½.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—48; 6 p.c. Pref., 87½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 73½; Pref. Ord., 65; Perp. Pref., 76; 4½ p.c. Debs., 87½; 4½ p.c. Vancouver, 87½; 4½ p.c. Perp., 74½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 83.
Cities Services.—Com., 199; 6 p.c. Pref., 76.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 90½; 7 p.c. Pref., 114.
Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—5 p.c., 106.
Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 103½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 96½.
Shawinigan Power.—Cap., 123½; 5 p.c. Bds., 110⅞.
Toronto Power. 4½ p.c. Debs., 92.
Toronto Sub. Rly.—4½ p.c., 85.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp., 72.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 72.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 44½.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. "A" Income, 11; 5 p.c. "B" do., 90/-.
Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 105.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 100.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 91½.
Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 86½.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 97½.
Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 110½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—27/9; 7 p.c. Pf., 24/-; 7 p.c. Non.Cum. Pf., 18/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 94; 8 p.c. Debs., 107½.

Miscellaneous.

Anglo-B.C. Packing.—Ord., 9/7½.
Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—Com., 7/11¼; Pref., 9/1½.
Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 92.
Can. Steamships.—Debs., 85½; Voting Trust, 19¾.
Can. Car and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 110½.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 77; 5 p.c. Inc., 21¾; Com., 1/0¾.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pf., 52; Com., 5.
Dom. Tar and Chemical.—33/9.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—24/6; 6 p.c. Pf., 20/6; 7½ p.c. Bds., 120¼.
Marconi of Can.—10/10½.
Penmans.—5 p.c. Bds., 103.
W. Can. Flour Mills.—6 p.c. Bds., 108¾.

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MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, October 25.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .47; Atlas, .34; Baldwin, .10; Cons. W.D. Lake, .38; Clifton, .41; Davidson, .23; Dome Mines, $38.50; Goldale, .56½; Hattie, .30; Hollinger, $12.95; Kirkland Lake, .42; Lake Shore, $2.84; McIntyre, $17.51; Moneta, .13½; New Ray, .24½; Porcupine Crown, .24½; Preston, .11½; Schumacher, .56; Teck-Hughes, .90½; Vipond, .66; West Tree, .14½; Wright-Hargreaves, $3.30.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .32½; Coniagas, $2.10; Crown Reserve, .27; Castle Trethewey, .27; La Rose, .28; McKinley-Darragh, .24; Nipissing, $6; Peterson Lake, .17; Temiskaming, .33½.

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COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

British Empire Trust.—A dividend has been declared on the 5 per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference shares in respect of the half-year to October 31, payable November 15.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—Combined net earnings for September last were 11,584,000 milreis (increase 2,950,000 milreis); aggregate from January 1, 89,963,000 milreis (increase 22,193,000 milreis).

Union Bank of Canada.—Notice is given that the capital stock registers will be closed from November 15 to November 30, both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the quarterly dividend due December 1.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. Wednesday, Nov. 15. *Pay Day.* Thursday, Nov 16.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has not been a great deal of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and the movements of markets have been irregular. Prior to the week-end operations were restricted by the settlement, and a subsequent advance in many departments was checked by the development of a fresh crisis in the Near East. At the present time conditions are quiet and heavy. Monetary conditions have been firm, and Lombard Street up to the present has not felt the benefit of disbursements with the turn of the month. Among gilt-edged securities prices are reacting after a moderate advance, and the same remark applies to home rails. Industrials have been good in places, though election influences check Provincial operations.

Among Canadian securities business has been limited and spotty in character. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have marked little change. The Fours hold at 88 and the 3½ per cents. at 79, while the 4½ per cents. are 99½ ex the dividend. Municipal issues have been quiet.

Among railroad descriptions Canadian Pacifics have fluctuated, but are practically unchanged on balance at 163. Grand Trunk issues have mostly marked time, but the Guaranteed Fours at 77 have shed ½, and the 4 per cent. Debs. at 78 are a full point lower.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, are slightly weaker at 7 9/16. Lower-priced shares have been idle.

Industrials have been checkered. Dominion Steels remained at 37½. Lake Superiors at 7½ are ½ weaker, and Spanish River Pulp Pref. have fallen 2 to 109½. Canadian Cars at 31½ and the Pref. at 70½ have each yielded a point, while Canada Cements at 80½ are also 1 down. Shawinigan Water at 124½ have held steady, and Canadian General Electrics at 92½ are without change, whilst Cockshutt Plow Pref. have reflected the tone of the report, which had, however, apparently been largely discounted. The Common have been marked as low as 5, and the Pref. at 52.

Brazilian Tractions have more than recovered their dividend deduction at 47½, and Mexican traction issues show occasional advances of a point.

On another page we refer to the settlement of the prolonged dispute between the City of Calgary and the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat, and Power Co., whose 5 per cent. Debs. last marked at 60.

Mines have not varied.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, October 27.

The weaker tendency which I reported when I last wrote continued to the end of last week, the main features of interest being the active selling of the B.E. Steel issues and of Brazilian Traction, while the consistent strength shown by the Canada Steamships issues was the more notable in contrast with the general weakness. This week so far the tendency has been consistently weaker.

On Monday the prevailing dullness was somewhat relieved by active dealing in Canada Steamships Pref., but after fluctuations the stock closed ½ down on the day, the Common was quieter but lost ¾. The steel and paper stocks were all weak, but there was no special activity, and declines were small. Toronto Railway, which gained 2, was the strong feature of the day.

On Tuesday Brazilian Traction was the most active stock, and, holding fairly firm despite the discouraging exchange situation, closed ¾ up on the day's trading. Steel of Canada came under selling pressure, losing 2, and B.E Steel lost ½, the Pref. issues holding firm. The paper issues were quiet and mostly weaker, and Asbestos lost 3 points. The strong spots of the day were Dominion Textile, which, with a gain of 2½, reached a new high price, and, in the bond section, Canada Steamships Debentures were noteworthy with a gain of 5¾. This carried the Debentures to a new high price of 80½; the high price for 1921 was 71. By the way, a current announcement of the forthcoming redemption of the bonds of the Bishop Navigation Co. is noticed as providing further evidence of the way in which this company is quietly setting its financial affairs in better order.

On Wednesday the market was dull, and though the weaker tone continued price movements were not large. The greatest advance was 1½ by Asbestos Pref., while Dominion Bridge, with a decline of 1½, suffered the greatest loss. Spanish River Pref. was the most active stock, but lost ½, and Steamships Pref., which was also fairly active, weakened ½.

Yesterday losses were again general throughout the list, and were on a rather larger scale. Among the paper stocks, Howard Smith Pref. lost 3, Span. River 2⅝, and the Pref. 2¾, and Abitibi and Price Bros. 1¾ each. Steel of Canada was fairly active, but lost 2, and of the B.E. Steel issues the 2nd Pref lost ¾. Steamships Common was quiet, but the Pref. eased a point. Only three stocks showed gains on the day's trading, these being Canada Cement Pref., which gained 1; Penmans, which, with another fractional gain, made another high-price record for itself, and Royal Bank, which gained ¼.

The general weakness has now continued for about a fortnight, and there is some discussion whether it represents a natural reaction after a long period of rising prices, or whether it is the commencement of a long dull period. I think the former opinion is more generally held, as there seems to be nothing in the general financial or industrial situation which suggests that present prices are too high.

Among current prices, Abitibi is 60; Asbestos 70, Pref. 87½; Ames Holden Pref. 4; Atlantic Sugar 22; B.E. Steel 11, 1st Pref. 74 xd, 2nd Pref. 31; Brompton 35; Can. Car 28⅜, Pref. 65; Can. Cement. 75, Pref. 100; Can. Cottons 107, Pref. 86½; Can. Gen. Electric 82; Can. S.S. Lines 22, Pref. 60; Cons. Smelting 26⅛; Can. Woollens Pref. 67; Dom. Bridge 75½; Dom. Glass 78⅞, Pref. 99; Dom. Textile 190; Hillcrest 68; Howard Smith 79, Pref. 99; Laurentide 92½; Mont. Cottons 91½, Pref. 106; Mont. Power 98¾; Ont. Steel 40; Penmans 129, Pref. 92½; Price Bros 43¾; Quebec Rly. 25; Riordon 7; Shawinigan 111; Span. River 91¾, Pref. 101; Steel of Can. 62½ xd; Toronto Rly 92; Wabasso 76½; Winnipeg Rly. 36⅛; Woods Mfg. 76.

Close bidding was aroused by the City of Ottawa issue of $2,639,833 5½ per cent. bonds repayable by instalments in 10, 15, 20, and 30 years. Bids were invited on the alternative plans of payment in New York or Canadian funds, and the Dominion Securities Corp., and Dillon, Read, and Co., secured the issue with a bid of 101.871 on the former basis.

The International Paper Co. has announced that its price for newsprint paper, covering contracts for delivery during the first half of 1923, will be $75 per ton. This is an increase of $5 a ton over the prices which ruled in the first half of 1922, though in the late summer the company accepted new business at $75 per ton, and from September 1 the basis for new business has been $80 per ton. The price applicable to new business during the first half of 1923 has not yet been fixed.

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As from January 1 last, the royalty on raw asbestos in the Province of Quebec has been reduced by 50 per cent., making it 2½ per cent.

MINING NOTES.

A discovery of very rich gold in the Dome Mine has recently aroused a good deal of interest. The quantity is small, in fact it is stated to be just a pocket, but the ore is said to be so rich that in its crude state it is second in value only to pure gold. It is stated, however, that associated with this pocket of rich ore is a big tonnage of ore whose gold values suggest that the Dome may again be able to increase the average grade of the ore being milled.

In regard to the Night Hawk Peninsular Mine in South Porcupine, it is believed that a profit-earning mine is now assured. It is stated that a large body of ore is in sight, averaging from $10 to $16 per ton in gold, and presenting no metallurgical problems. Owing to continued favourable development underground it is now proposed that the mill shall be designed to handle 400 tons per day. Actual mill construction may be postponed until next March, but meanwhile all preparations are being made with a view to placing the enterprise on a producing basis early next summer.

The Clifton Porcupine mill has been completed, but inability to secure an immediate supply of electric power has delayed milling operations. The usual autumn filling up of the water storage areas will relieve the power situation, which will be still further strengthened presently by the completion of the new Sturgeon Falls power plant of the Northern Canada Power Co. The Clifton Co. is, however, installing a steam plant so as to prevent any undue delay in commencing milling, and to secure the company against interruption of operations in future. It is stated that underground work is showing very satisfactory results, and that the ore being broken for the mill promises to be of better grade than has been indicated by sampling hitherto.

At the Vipond Consolidated Mine the work of sinking the shaft to 1,000 ft. is being actively carried out; and at this level it is purposed to open up the downward continuation of the big ore body which has already been developed at 600 ft. Where it was first cut at 600 ft. the vein showed an average gold content of $9.60 across 11 ft. in width. The faces of a drift 100 ft. long averaged $11.50 per ton across 11 ft., and recent work at this level has disclosed a widening of the vein to 29 ft. It is hoped that work at the lower levels will yield results which will justify the erection of a mill of 400 tons daily capacity in addition to the present mill of 150 tons daily capacity. A report suggests that a reorganisation of the McIntyre Porcupine Mines is in course of preparation, and that this will include the capitalisation of development work now accomplished, the absorption of the Timiskaming Co., and perhaps the unification of the coal mining subsidiary companies which at present are owned jointly by these two companies.

The Blue Diamond coal mine in Alberta, which is owned by the McIntyre Co., showed a small profit for last year. Its labour troubles have been settled; output is now at the rate of 1,500 tons daily, and this will be increased to 2,000 tons daily within three months. The outlook for the current year is regarded as promising.

The McKinley-Darragh mill has been handling about 4,000 tons of ore per month lately, and costs, it is said, have been so reduced that more than 50 per cent. of the gross yield is retained as net profit. The mill has lately been treating mainly ore from new development work.

It is announced that the Thompson-Chadbourne mining interests, of New York, have purchased and optioned more than 1,000 acres in the new gold area in the Province of Quebec, which is a continuation of the Kirkland Lake field. Claims showing fair average values are reported from this new area.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

R. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commission for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Mudditman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway *Cable Address, Sontums.*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, November 10.—*Montclare.*

Liverpool to St. John, N.B.

Friday, November 17—*Tunisian* (via Greenock).
Wednesday, November 29.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, December 8.—*Montclare.*
Saturday, December 23.—*Victorian.*

Southampton to Quebec, via Cherbourg

Thursday, November 16.—**Empress of Britain.*

Southampton to St. John, N.B.

Saturday November 25.—*Melita.*
Tuesday, December 12.—*Minnedosa.*

Glasgow to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, November 18.—*Tunisian.*
Friday, December 1.—*Metagama.*
* Three-class steamer.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, November 23.—*Empress of Australia.*
Thursday, November 30.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, December 14.—*Empress of Canada.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: December 22, *Makura;* January 26, *Niagara.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Southampton to Halifax and Boston.

Wednesday, November 22.—*Andania.*
Wednesday, December 6.—*Antonia.*
Sunday, December 24.—*Albania.*

Liverpool to Halifax.

Thursday, November 16.—*Albania.*
Saturday, November 25.—*Tyrrhenia.*
Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia.*

Some of the Southampton to New York steamers of the Cunard Line will make Halifax a winter port of call out and home.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, November 11.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, November 18.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, November 25.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, December 2.—*Berengaria.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, November 11.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, November 18.—*Caronia.*

Passenger and Forwarding AGENTS.

For information in regard to steamship and railway fares to any British Dominion, application may be made to any of the following British Passenger Agents:—

BRISTOL—Mark Whitwill and Son, Grove Avenue, Queen Square.

BUXTON—Miss Marian Bates, 63 London Road.

DERBY—G. and A. Pegg, 28 Green Lane.

HUDDERSFIELD — S. G. Butterworth, 4 Railway Street.

LEEDS—A. B. Robinson, 61 Woodhouse Lane.

LEICESTER.—Dugald Michael, Australian House, 17 Highfield Street.

LONDON—J. Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, S.W.
Pitt and Scott, Ltd., 25 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES—J. J. Stout, 1 Silver Street.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Saturday, November 25.—*Regina.*
Saturday, December 2.—*Canada.*

Commencing with their departure from Southampton on November 11 and December 2 respectively, the White Star steamers *Canopic* and *Pittsburg* will call at Halifax en route to New York.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, November 16.—*Manchester Producer.*
Thursday, November 30.—*Manchester Regiment.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Empress of Britain* November 8, *Megantic* November 11, *Andania* November 13, *Melita* November 16, and *Empress of France* November 22. Letters only are due via New York by the *Olympic* November 11, *Cedric* and *Mauretania* November 14, *Adriatic* and *Homeric* November 18, *Carmania* November 19, *Aquitania* November 21.

THE ESTABLISHED 1833.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
AND
UNION BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 15 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Subscribed Capital - £43,447,080
Paid-up Capital - - 9,309,416
Reserve Fund - - 8,878,041
ONE THOUSAND OFFICES in ENGLAND and WALES.
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TRUSTEESHIPS AND EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN.
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SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. | SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

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UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO. — Capital and Reserves - $14,000,000 — SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, *Manager.*

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. **Cable or Mail Transfers** effected to, and **Accounts Opened** at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. **Deposits Received** at interest. **Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed** on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

NEWFOUNDLAND — The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur, and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a license fee of $50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of $10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining, Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and **Iron Mines** in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons for distribution.

Mr. George Black, M.P. for the Yukon, was a witness of the annual migration of the great caribou herd, which was seen crossing the Yukon River for a distance of fully 100 miles. He stated that the boat on which he was a passenger was at times surrounded by hundreds of swimming caribou.

We have received from the Agent-General for British Columbia a copy of "Water Powers of British Columbia," by A. V. White, consulting engineer to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa. It is a valuable compendium, freely illustrated, of data relating to the water-power resources of the Province.

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1817

Paid-up Capital $27,250,000. Rest $27,250,000. Undivided Profits $579,675. Total Assets (April 29, 1922) $653,869,071.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President.*
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. — C. R. HOSMER, ESQ. — H. R. DRUMMOND, ESQ.
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SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. — GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*
Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - - - 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2. **9 WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1.**
London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., F. R. S. BALFOUR, ESQ. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendome, Paris.
Paris Comité Consultatif:—M. Le Senateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager.*

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

For information regarding THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Executors and Trustees, reference may be made to London Offices of the Bank of Montreal. The Company, functioning in every Province of Canada, with a chain of Branches from Atlantic to Pacific, has under administration assets exceeding $300,000,000.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	**$9,700,000**
RESERVE FUND	**$19,000,000**
TOTAL ASSETS over	**$225,000,000**

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

QUEBEC. OPENINGS FOR .. INVESTORS ..

PAPER orders placed with German firms in the past are now being largely executed by the Mills and Factories of Quebec. New Pulpwood Mills are urgently required.

IMPORTANT NEW INDUSTRIES have been started, and others have been greatly developed. The Steel Trade is booming.

CHEAP WATER POWER is abundant.

Annual Value of Dairy Produce - $51,022,540
Annual Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup - - - - $7,500,000
Annual Production of Tobacco 16,770,000 lb., value - - - $7,200,000

QUEBEC offers unique opportunities for the profitable employment of British Capital.

For further Particulars, apply to:—
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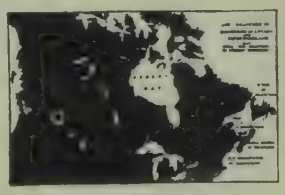

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You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

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London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

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INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

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The United Kingdom - - - - - -	**35/6**	**20/6**	**10/3**
Canada or Newfoundland - - - - -	**37/6 or $9**	**21/6 or $5.20**	**10/9 or $2.60**
All Other Countries - - - - - -	**39/6**	**22/6**	**11/3**

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To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue, for 6½ weeks, for which I remit £

Name

Address

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Calgary Gas Dispute Settled.

It is eminently satisfactory to learn that the long-drawn-out dispute between the City of Calgary and the Canadian Western National Gas, Light, Heat, and Power Company appears to have been settled at last, through the intervention of the Alberta Government. Readers of *Canada* have been made acquainted with the successive stages of this conflict, which has proved as disadvantageous to the city itself as it has been injurious to the interests of the stockholders in the company. The city authorities are to be congratulated on the fact that wiser counsels have prevailed, for it is obvious that such disputes as the one in question not only shake public confidence in the Mother Country in the securities immediately concerned, but in Canadian investments generally. We learn from the British Empire Trust Company that the terms of the agreement arrived at are contingent on the company's acquiring the Redcliff gas area and making its gas contents available for the use of the city. The rate base taken as at the end of September last is to be $588,300, and the ratio of earnings is to be on the basis of 8 per cent. per annum, the yearly rate of amortisation being fixed at 1.35 per cent. General operating expenses are set down at $375,000, the amount allocated to drilling being $125,000, or a total of $500,000.

* * *

Terms of the Settlement.

Under the arrangement arrived at, the purchase of gas is to be on the basis of the actual price paid by the company to the vendor, whilst the consumption figure for the period to November 1, 1924, is to be taken as 2,500,000 cubic feet. Up to November 1 next the above terms, plus additions of capital, are to be operative, and the rate base would then become self-determinative. The earnings and amortisation ratios would remain unchanged, as would also the amounts allocated to general and drilling expenditure, the rate charged for gas being fixed on the experience gained during the initial period, but not in any case to exceed 48c., a similar course being adopted for the three years beginning November 1, 1924. Should the revenue of the initial period, or any triennial period, prove inadequate to provide the sum required to meet the above outgoings, this is to go to the credit of the company, and be charged against the revenue of the next three years; whilst, on the other hand, should the revenue exceed the amount in question, this will be to the advantage of the consumers. The arrangement now arrived at would seem to possess the elements of permanency, and it is to be hoped in the interests of all parties that the stage of finality has now been reached in the prolonged dispute.

* * *

Ogilvie Flour Optimism.

Whilst Mr. W. A. Black, the Vice-President and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, had to admit at the annual meeting that a large part of the profits for the year ended August 31 last came from operations not directly connected with milling, which of late had not been remunerative as a result of excessive competition and unfavourable conditions affecting the export business of the mills, he was able to take quite an optimistic view of the future. Speaking of the Western wheat crop, he said this was exceeding all expectations as to quantity, and the quality was most excellent, the average grade being much higher than for some time past, which with the increased yield should offset the lower prices prevailing this season. The large sums being realised from the enormous marketings of wheat must, in Mr. Black's opinion, speedily result in the liquidation of indebtedness throughout the Dominion and restore confidence all round. The net profits for the year aggregated $846,989, as compared with $636,303 in 1921, and $959,065 in 1920. The amount available for the Common stock, after providing for the dividend on the Preferred stock, was $706,989, equivalent to 28.24 per cent., in contrast with 19.85 per cent. in 1921, and 36.40 per cent. in 1920. Allowing for the payments of the regular 12 per cent. dividend and the special bonus of $250,000, there remained a surplus of $156,989, bringing the aggregate balance at the credit of profit and loss up to $1,866,875. The strong financial position of this prosperous undertaking at the end of its financial year is revealed in the fact that its total working capital stood at $8,185,784, as compared with $7,877,885 in 1921. At the meeting the President, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, foreshadowed the formation of a subsidiary to control the investment holdings of the Flour Mills Company, rendered necessary by the imposing character of this item in the balance-sheet, the total investments held amounting to no less than $7,562,955.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Elsewhere in *Canada* we publish the financial statement of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company for the year to August 31 last, which gives in detail the figures and results which we noticed and commented upon in *Canada* for October 21. As we then pointed out, this balance sheet is the first of the big Canadian flour milling companies' annual statements to appear each year. The excellent showing made by the company, despite the admittedly difficult conditions existing during the year has been greeted throughout Canada as being yet another justification of the confidence of investors in the big Canadian flour milling concerns.

The annual report and statements of the Cockshutt-Plow Company, just to hand, show that last year was a most disappointing year for the company, whose business was evidently very hard hit by the inability of farmers to purchase farm implements under the existing conditions. The president's report states that the company's foreign business showed an even greater falling off. In consequence the company's profits from operations, after providing for depreciation, only amounted to $5,656; in other words, the company's operations for the year only just by the barest margin escaped resulting in an actual loss. This is the more disappointing, as both in 1920 and 1921, which were years of difficulty, profits from operations were well over $600,000, while the drastic writing down of inventories by nearly $700,000 in the latter year seemed to suggest that the company might start clear again at the beginning of its last financial year. With the addition of the balance brought into the year, $251,761, and a small profit from the sale of War Loan bonds, the company met the dividend payments at the reduced rate of 4 per cent. per annum on its 7 per cent. preferred shares, but after doing this the balance carried forward into the current year is only $3,192.

* * *

The balance sheet, however, shows that the company has maintained its strong liquid position. Bank loans have slightly decreased as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounts and bills payable have decreased by about $178,000. The reserves still stand at $3,000,000. Among the assets, accounts and notes receivable have increased by about $194,000. Inventory values are less by about $568,000 than at the end of June, 1921. Current assets exceed current liabilities by over $6,000,000, so that the company's working capital position is strong, and it should be able to take advantage of any improvement in trade conditions. The directors point out that dividends cannot be continued indefinitely if business does not improve, but they feel that they will be justified in continuing dividend payments at the present rate during the current year unless conditions should materially alter for the worse. The annual meeting is set for November 28; perhaps then the directors will be able to report some signs of improvement owing to the big crop which Canada has harvested this year. In this regard, however, it must be remembered that the farmers in the Canadian West need more than one year's good crop to restore their purchasing power, and that agriculture in the countries which constitute the company's overseas markets is at a low ebb.

—* *—

An increase in the number of large ocean passenger liners using the St. Lawrence route to Montreal is indicated by the announcement by the White Star Dominion Line that the s.s. *Doric*, sister ship of the *Regina*, will make the sailing to Montreal early in May, 1923, and will thereafter be placed permanently on that route.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

CHAIRMAN
The Right Hon. R. McKENNA
JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS
FREDERICK HYDE EDGAR W WOOLLEY

Subscribed Capital -	£38,117,103
Paid-up Capital - -	10,860,852
Reserve Fund - -	10,860,852
Deposits (June 30th, 1922) -	368,230,831

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

R.B.—Quebec's production of maple sugar in 1921 was 12,228,514 lb., and of maple syrup 1,375,635 gal.

FARMER.—This year's harvest of all grains will exceed Canada's bumper crop of 1915. The final crop report for this season will show figures for coarse grains—oats, barley, flax and rye—that surpass the figures for 1915, as did those for the premier grain, wheat. The acreage this year, however, is much greater than in 1915.

W. S. H.—Your information is correct. "Wilful desertion or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children" was added to the list of extraditable offences as between the United States and Canada as the result of a supplementary convention signed at London on May 15 last by Lord Curzon and the Hon. George Harvey, the American Ambassador to London.

FIRST CONTINGENT.—The plans for the amalgamation of the Departments of Militia, Naval Affairs, and Air Force, into the Department of National Defence, as provided for in the legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament last session, are understood to be progressing, and it is expected that the proclamation creating the amalgamated Department of National Defence will be issued very shortly.

W. D.—Current reports suggest that the company is one of the most promising of the mining ventures at present in course of development. It is stated to be assured of adequate finances to carry it to a producing stage, and reports as to ore bodies at present ascertained are encouraging. Next summer should show whether there is justification for expectation that it will become a profit earner on any considerable scale.

OIL.—Locally there appears to be a great deal of optimism, and definite statements are made which, if they prove to be well founded, would to some extent justify this. But, in the absence of any authoritative statement by the company, it is impossible to assess definitely what reliance may safely be placed upon the reports current in regard to the well. The fact that the Imperial Oil Co. has decided to locate a refinery at Calgary is pointed to in some quarters as implying confidence on the part of the company that oil will actually be produced on a large scale in the Province; but even if this is so, it does not necessarily refer to any particular well. Drilling is actively proceeding in the Coutts district, in Southern Alberta, where there is great confidence owing to the fact that wells are continually being brought into production immediately across the international boundary line at this point. We understand that there are now some eight or nine wells on the Montana side of the line, producing a total of about 250 barrels daily. It is stated that very few of the wells drilled in this area fail to strike oil, but none so far has proved a very large producer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THOSE whose INCOME IS TOO SMALL for England will find near Kamloops, B.C., the "old country" province of Canada, congenial surroundings and cheap living where moderately hard work will increase their means. Apply **The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2,** or **Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.**

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).
Ten Days Ending October 31.

Canadian Northern.—$2,381,200; increase, $140,418.

Canadian Pacific.—$7,410,000; increase, $59,000.

Grand Trunk.—£687,919; increase, £65,543.

—* *—

Toronto Railway.—The 4½ per cent. bearer Bonds payable in London on August 31, 1922, are now being paid in full upon presentation and surrender to the Bank of Scotland, London, together with accrued interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the last date upon which interest was paid to the date of payment. If not presented for payment on or before February 28, 1923, interest will cease.

Toronto Power.—The British Empire Trust Company, Limited, announce that the agreement between the Toronto Power Company, Limited, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, was completed on November 1, and that the 4½ per Cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Debenture Stock registers of the Toronto Power Company were closed on November 7, and will not re-open, and that the books of the Toronto Power Company 4½ per Cent. Guaranteed Debenture Stock, guaranteed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Province of Ontario, will open on November 13. Forms of deposit for stockholders to lodge their old certificates to be exchanged for new certificates will be posted on November 11.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 143.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of THREE per Cent. and a BONUS of ONE per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for three months ending 30th November next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Friday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record on the 15th November, 1922. The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 16th November to 30th November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors and for other business will be held at the Banking House in Toronto on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, E.C.3,
21st October, 1922.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL STOCK REGISTERS.

Notice is Hereby Given that the REGISTERS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 15th day of November, 1922, to the 30th day of November, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the Quarterly Dividend due 1st December, 1922.

For the UNION BANK OF CANADA,
J. WILSON, Manager.
6 Princes Street, London, E.C.2.
3rd November, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 879. Nov. 11, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys.
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

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A CANADIAN ARTIST'S LANDSCAPES.

Mr. Gyrth Russell (late official Canadian war artist) is now making arrangements to hold an exhibition of his English landscape paintings at the office of the Agent-General for Nova Scotia early next year. It will be held under the auspices of the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Mr. Russell is a son of the Hon. Justice B. Russell, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Russell, Halifax, N.S., and was educated in the public schools of that Province. He studied art in Boston, Mass., and at the Académie Julien and Académie Colarassi, Paris, and has exhibited in London, Glasgow, Exeter, Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax. He was appointed one of the official war artists for the Canadian Government in 1917 and was represented by eighteen works in the Canadian War Memorials Exhibition at Burlington House in 1919.

Some of Mr. Russell's pictures are now on view at the Brook Street Art Gallery, New Bond Street, W.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

AS AT 31st AUGUST, 1922.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK.			
Common—Authorized	$4,000,000.00		
Less—Unissued	500,000.00		
		$3,500,000.00	
Preferred 7%		$1,500,000.00	
			$5,000,000.00
BONDS. Six per cent., maturing 1923		1,000,000.00	
Less, redeemed in 1912		100,000 00	
			900,000.00
BOND REDEMPTION ACCOUNT			600,000.00
ACCRUED INTEREST ON BONDS		13,500.00	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		663,268.75	
CONTINGENT RESERVE, including provision for War Taxes		593,912.87	
			1,270,681.62
RESERVE ACCOUNT			900,000.00
SURPLUS ACCOUNT			
Balance at 1st Sept. 1921		1,262,867.34	
ADD Profits from Milling after deducting all expenses of operation and providing for Doubtful Accounts & War Taxes	$421,813.25		
Revenue from subsidiaries and other sources	291,274.68		
	713,087.93		
LESS Interest on Bonds for year	$54 000.00		
Dividend Pre erred Stock for year	105,000.00		
Dividend Common Stock for year	420,000.00		
Written off Property and Goodwil Accounts			
Lake of thel Woods Co.	100,000.00		
Subsidiary Co's	18,500.00	697,500.00	15,587.93
			1,278,455.27
			$9,949,136.89

INDIRECT LIABILITY

ON CUSTOMERS' PAPER UNDER DISCOUNT $152,989.75

ASSETS

PROPERTY ACCOUNT			
Real Estate, Buildings and Machinery as at 31st August 1922		$4,411,936.12	
Less—Depreciation written off		68.500,00	
			$4,343,436.12
GOODWILL, TRADE MARKS, ETC.	$350,000.00		
Less—Written off	50,000.00		
			$300,000.00
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		$1,536,078.69	
INVESTMENTS		155,902.:0	
OPEN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts		2,239,579,61	
WHEAT, FLOUR, BAGS, BARRELS, etc., as per Inventories		1,268 060.25	
		$5,199,621.05	
AUTO TRUCKS STABLE AND WAREHOUSE EQUIPMENT OFFICE FURNITURE AND SPARE MACHINERY		106,079.72	
			$5,305,700.77
			$9,949,136.89

MONTREAL, 22nd September, 1922.

We have examined and audited the Books and Accounts of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, and of its subsidiary Companies, for the year ending 31st August, 1922.

The Inventories of the various Stocks and Equipment have been certified by Officials of the Companies.

We have verified the Investments by actual inspection of the securities.

We certify that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and that, in our opinion, the above Combined Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Combined Companies' affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A., *Auditors.*

On behalf of the Board { ABNER KINGMAN, TANCREDE BIENVENU } *Directors.*

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Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 299.)

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Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

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Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

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CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Bearns, Geo. E., St. John's, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Bigney, Miss B. M., Vancouver.—47 Lupus Street, S.W.
Bottomley, Mrs. Harry, Montreal.—18 Portman Street, Portman Square.
Brault, Dr. R., Montreal.—c/o Agent-General for Quebec.

C.

Callow, E. Stanley, Montreal.—54 Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, N.
Cockburn, F. St. Q., Quesnel, B.C.—25 Victoria Street.
Coulter, W. H., Vancouver.—Sailors' Home, Wells Street, E.1.

D.

Drummond, G., Fort William.—3 Elfin Grove, Teddington.

E.

Edgar, Lt. Col. D. K. (R.E.) and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o Cox and Co., 16 Charing Cross.

F.

Fraser, Hugh and Mrs., Penticton.—Carlton Hotel.

G.

Greg, Mrs. John and Mrs. Ralph, Vancouver.—5 Sussex Square, W.2.

H.

Hamilton, Mary R., Vancouver.—3 rue Joseph Bara, Paris.
Helme, J. Burn, Smith's Falls, Ont.—14 Bedford Place, W.C.1.
Henderson, George and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.
Hope, William, Mrs. and Constance, Montreal.—Piccadilly Hotel.

J.

Jarvis, Colonel, Montreal.—Piccadilly Hotel.

K.

Kelly, J. C., Toronto.—68 Pall Mall.

L.

Llewellyn, W. J., Montreal.—Strand Hotel.

Mac Mc.

McClelland, L., Toronto.—47 Lupus Street, S.W.
MacQueen, Dr. W. D., Windsor, Ont.—12 Bedford Place, W.C.
McMurtry, Dr. S. O., Montreal.—Royal Eye Hospital.

M.

Murdock, Hon. James, Mrs. and Miss, Ottawa.—Savoy Hotel.

N.

Noonan, Claude, St. John's, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

P.

Pringle, G. A., Toronto.—14 Gordon Street, W.C.
Pullen, F., Toronto.—First Avenue Hotel.—

R.

Rowand, Rev. L. H., Toronto.—32 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

S.

Sharpe, E. M., Toronto.—47 Lupus Street, S.W.
Stavert, Lady and Jean, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal.

T.

Thomson, M. P. and Mrs., Vancouver.—Shelbourne Hotel, 18 Upper Bedford Place.

V.

Van Innes, Mr., Vancouver—c/o Union Bank of Canada.

W.

Wakefield, Misses, Toronto.—c/o Guaranty Trust Co., 29 Kingsway.
Woolverton, Mrs. Algernon, Hamilton.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

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A firm of cork manufacturers and importers in Canada are seeking U.K. manufacturers of capping skins as used for cork covering.

A Toronto company manufacturing a Canadian-made motor lorry (sizes 1 to 3½ tons) are desirous of getting into touch with an influential U.K. firm who could undertake their agency.

A London company who have received enquiries from overseas for portable engines and threshing machines wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers.

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CANADA'S DEBT DECREASING.

Canada's net debt continues to decrease. Figures for September, issued by the Department of Finance, Ottawa, show a further fall of $3,645,422 in the debt, which now stands at $2,384,030,843, as compared with $2,387,676,265 on August 31. During September, 1921, there was a reduction in the net debt of $12,280,182.

—* *—

In *Toilers of the Deep* details are given of the wreck of the mission steamer *Strathcona*; and there are some striking accounts of fishermen's gallantry.

"The Children's Music Portfolio" (London: George Newnes, Ltd., 1s.), which is being brought out in 12 fortnightly parts, under the editorship of Thomas F. Dunhill, promises to fill a useful place. Each part presents examples of well-known composers—instrumental pieces and songs—arranged according to their degree of easiness. These are well selected to suit young musicians, and to cultivate their taste.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The place of honour in the *Connoisseur* is given to an article by H. M. Cundall on "The Red Lodge," Bristol, which, built in Elizabethan times, has, after many vicissitudes, now become the home of the "Bristol Savages," some of whose sketches are reproduced in the "Current Art Notes." Richard Thomas Underwood is the subject of an appreciation by "A.P.C."; "The Etchings of George Cuitt the Younger" are discussed by John Mallett; and a profusely illustrated article on "Danish Porcelain and its Artists in the Eighteenth Century" is contributed by Victor P. Christensen. Charles R. Beard writes on "Staff-Weapons," and the small collector will be interested in "Some Lightholders of the Past," described by F. Gordon Roe.

One of the most interesting articles in *Pearson's* is an account of his early film experiences by Cecil M. Hepworth, the pioneer of the cinema industry in this country. An amusing dissertation on "How to Make a Tiger Sleep" is contributed by Barry Pain; and Elinor Glyn offers advice to wives "On Living with a Difficult Husband." A variety of excellent fiction is contributed by "Sapper" (another thrilling adventure of Jim Maitland), R. Austin Freeman, G. B. Lancaster, and others.

In the *Strand* the discussion on "The Six Greatest Men in History," originated by H. G. Wells, is brought to a close by contributions from Sir Hall Caine, Edward Clodd, Lord Riddell, and G. K. Chesterton. Sybil Thorndike contributes entertaining anecdotes of the ups and downs of her stage career; Arnold Bennett writes on the middle period of marriages, giving some commonsense advice; and for music lovers there is a study, by Mark Hambourg, of the interpretation of Chopin's Mazurka in B Minor. The fiction is admirable, including contributions by H. A. Vachell, Stacy Aumonier, and P. G. Wodehouse; while a new feature is a complete short novel by Mrs. C. N. Williamson.

—* *—

CANADA'S FLOUR MILLS.

Half of the flour milling industry of Canada is located west of the Great Lakes. There are 1,332 flour milling plants in the Dominion, of which 617 are located in Ontario and 457 in Quebec, with the rest virtually in the West. Many of the largest of the Ontario plants, however, are at Fort William, Keewatin and Kenora, all west of the Great Lakes and close to the wheat-growing areas of the West. The Ogilvie, the Lake of the Woods, and the Maple Leaf Milling Companies all have large plants in these centres, running all the way from 7,000 to 20,000 barrels daily capacity. The total value of the output of the mill during 1921 was nearly $240,000,000, and the total capital invested in the flour industry in Canada is about $70,000,000, the salary and wages bill being yearly about $9,000,000. The mill products exported last year were valued at $61,544,000. The total value of grains exported from Canada during the year was around $350,000,000, a total value of grain and grain products of $410,000,000 in round figures.

—* *—

The Canadian Customs and Excise revenue in October increased by $6,000,000 in comparison with October of last year (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). For the first seven months of the fiscal year the increase was $22,000,000.

—* *—

Royal Bank of Scotland.—The directors have resolved to recommend the proprietors, at their meeting to be held on November 29, to declare a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year, with a bonus of 2 per cent., making, with the interim dividend paid at midsummer, 13 per cent. for the year, less income tax. This is an increase of 1 per cent. over last year's distribution.

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Printed by the ARGUS PRINTING CO., LTD., 20 Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4 and Published by THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, England.—Saturday, November 11, 1922.